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BOOKS SHOW FOOD OFFICIALS GETTING PAY FROM PACKERS

Latter Alleged to Receive Inside Information—Railroad Punished by Meat Firms—Facts Elicited at Federal Inquiry

In spite of denials that agents of packing houses occupy positions in the Food Administration at Washington, testimony at the Federal Trade Commission inquiry in Chicago indicates that the names of such men have been on the books of various firms as having received salaries or special payments, at least until recently, if not at the present time. Witnesses held that national regulation of poultry and eggs had been to the packers' advantage, and the federal prosecutor draws the conclusion that advance information on food administration orders was given them.

Testimony at Inquiry

Witnesses Hold Regulations Have Been to Packers' Advantage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Testimony was given before an examiner of the Federal Trade Commission just given here in connection with the inquiry the commission has been making in regard to former packing house employees now in high positions in the Food Administration, that regulation of poultry and eggs had in every case worked out to the decided advantage of the packers and to the loss of the independents.

The inference drawn by Francis J. Heney, attorney for the commission, and the witness was that the packers had been kept informed in advance of moves in this department of the Food Administration, and had been able to direct themselves to their still greater pecuniary advantage, and to a still larger control of the nation's food-stuffs.

An examiner for the commission, W. Tator, reported that he had been given an idea at the offices of Swift & Co. on Wednesday that one of the men in question in Washington, H. B. Collins, "might be resigning from the Food Administration today or tomorrow." Mr. Collins, former manager of the produce department of Swift & Co., is now assistant head of the division of coordination of purchases at Washington.

In view of a statement accredited to Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, in the Wednesday morning newspapers, that none of the men referred to in the trade commission inquiry was being paid by the packers, the commission sent the examiner out to the yards on Wednesday to check up on this question. He reported late Wednesday afternoon as follows:

H. B. Collins was posted on the books of Swift & Co. with credit to March 2, 1918—that is to say, the present week and a little in advance—at the rate of \$192 a week.

W. F. Priebe, head of the poultry and egg division of the Food Administration, is on the pay roll of the William F. Priebe Company, a corporation, it was declared by F. J. Heney, owned 100 per cent by Swift & Co.

The examiner said he saw on Wednesday an agreement with Swift & Co. that Mr. Priebe, as manager of the William F. Priebe Company, should receive a salary of \$275 a month, plus a commission on the business of Priebe & Co.

F. S. Brooks, another Swift man, in the Federal Food Administration at Washington, is credited with a salary on the books of Swift & Co. up to March 2 of this year subject to his drawing it from Jan. 5 to March 2. The sum credited to him is \$1545.12. Mr. Brooks was in charge of the "stockyards interests," the examiner reported. Mr. Heney said that a large part of Mr. Brooks' duties with Swift & Co. had consisted of attending cattle conventions in the interest of seeing the conventions got in the control of the "conservative" men favorable to the packers.

E. O. Heyl, another man who is prominent in the Federal Food Administration, is credited with salary from Libby, McNeill & Libby up to Feb. 16, 1918. Mr. Heney stated that Swift owned all the stock of Libby, McNeill & Libby. Heyl was manager of its vegetable and condiment department. The examiner said he had not seen the Libby books, but had been told by a Swift official that Heyl's salary stopped 11 days ago. He was told to find out on Thursday if this was simply Heyl's last pay day.

Four different rules in regulation of poultry and eggs were charged by Mr. Heney in his examination of the witness of the afternoon as measures of profit to the packers and to Swift & Company, in particular, and of corresponding hardship on independent dealers. All four rules came, it was declared, under the orders of the poultry and egg division, of which W. F. (Continued on page four, column three)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Turks Reenter Trebizond
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Turks have reentered Trebizond.

Supplies Near Pskov
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—A communiqué reports that in the neighborhood of Pskov, which changed hands several times, are concentrated 400,000,000 rubles worth of supplies.

Activities of British Airmen
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Yesterday's communiqué report chiefly aerial activity on Monday after dark, when over 1200 bombs were dropped mainly on German aerodromes and night-flying bases. All the British machines returned.

The Air Ministry announced that between Feb. 1 and 22 inclusive, 75 enemy machines were brought down by the Royal Flying Corps, and 39 driven down out of control. Six enemy aircraft were also brought down by anti-aircraft defenses and infantry. Only 28 British machines are missing in the same period. The weight of bombs dropped up to Feb. 22 was 65 tons. Since the arrival of British airmen in Italy, 58 enemy machines have been destroyed as against eight British machines missing. In addition (Continued on page two, column five)

LATEST FIGURES IN SPANISH ELECTIONS

Liberal Democrats Lead With 93 Seats, Next Highest Being Datist Conservatives With 86—Reactionaries Win Madrid

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Returns so far available in the general election show that the Liberal Democrats, Señor García Prieto's party, had secured 93 seats up to noon Tuesday. The next highest were the Datist Conservatives 86 seats, Romanones Liberals 35, Regionalists 34, and Clerical Conservatives 30. Alibist Liberals 25, Maurist Conservatives 24, and the Republicans and Reformists 23. Of the 412 deputies, 356 have been returned, including six Socialists.

Wednesday—Regarding the election figures already cabled the strikingly large number returned of Liberal Democrats, who are Señor García Prieto's followers, does not necessarily indicate support of the Government, which is a coalition, and from which there are continual rumors of Señor Prieto's retirement.

Señor Prieto's official Conservatives of the old monarchist center, have accomplished a striking success, while the Romanones Liberal Party, whose tendency has been to lie low, has done well to gain 35 seats, its proportion of failures being small. On the other hand the Maurist Conservatives, who have only won 24 seats, are one of the most active, well-organized and aggressive parties.

On the whole the combination of the Left, so active before the election, has not done nearly so well as expected, among the reasons advanced being the Russian debacle, which does not incline the Spanish public to the view that there is any advantage in revolutions. On the other hand, the extreme Right, with its reactionary tendencies, has not improved its position and continues to lie with the Center parties supporting the Crown.

The elections were conducted with less incident than usual. It is claimed that the Government did all possible to insure the sincerity of the vote. One of the most striking results of the election is the success of the reactionaries in Madrid. There were 17 candidates for seven seats and the so-called Maurista combination have won five of the two taken by the Left combination. The Republican, Marcelino Domingo, whose arrest last summer and again recently has caused so much discussion, has been reelected at Barcelona, where five regionalists, including Señor Cambó, have triumphed.

PRESIDENT'S POWER OVER RAILROAD RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By adopting the Sweet amendment to the Railroad Bill, the House of Representatives today provided that the President may initiate rates and put them into effect immediately subject to review and revision by the Interstate Commerce Commission. By adopting this amendment, the House has refused the President sole jurisdiction over railroad rates.

This is the same provision contained in the bill as passed by the Senate. The House bill originally provided the President could disregard any recommendations the commission might make.

NEW AIRCRAFT BOARD MEMBER
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President today nominated Harry D. Thayer of New York to be a member of the Aircraft Board.

FARMERS LEAGUE PRESIDENT ARRESTED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A. C. Townley, president of the Farmers Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, and Joseph Gilbert, its manager, were arrested at league headquarters today. The arrests were made on a warrant sworn out by Albert R. Allen, prosecuting attorney of Martin County. The men are charged with "conspiring to seditionally teach men not to enlist in the United States Army to fight Germany."

The warrant upon which the arrests were made mentions a pamphlet issued by the league, as the basis for the arrest. It urges conscription of excess profits and proposes the conscription of wealth. The pamphlet has been freely sent through the mails, and apparently no attempt ever has been made to withhold it from the public.

OBJECTIONABLE HOTELS PROTESTED

Springfield (Mass.) People Look to License Commission to Rid City of the Places Where Illegal Liquor Selling Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—As the time for the filing of applications for liquor licenses in Springfield draws near, there is hope on the part of people who are desirous that Springfield shall be rid of certain objectionable places that the License Commission will pay serious attention to the recent statements of Chief of Police William J. Quilty regarding conditions in certain hotels here.

Springfield has been a license city for more than thirty years and during the last few years several hotels have been much criticized. Arrests of waiters for illegal liquor sales have been made, and the license holders have been punished by having their permits to do business suspended for periods of varying length. In one instance there was said to have been insistence that the place change ownership. But the punitive measures have not been severe enough to remedy conditions, and the assertion of Chief Quilty that the License Commission can end the evils with "a stroke of the pen," finds many sympathizers.

The statements of Chief Quilty a week ago regarding conditions in five hotels here are by no means new. He has complained of some of them before. Certain clergymen have been outspoken about them, and private citizens have spoken their minds. Those who have asked, "Why don't the police close them up?" have been told that the police cannot close them; that they lack the power to close them. Police officers can collect evidence of illegality, and their case proved in court, further action remains for the License Commission. The police have successfully prosecuted in several instances, but aside from the mild punishment of a brief suspension of the liquor privilege, nothing has been done by the License Commission to support the police in their efforts to close these hotels.

Many interests are involved in the situation. The licensee may have notes out, the payment of which is dependent on his ability to keep his place open; or he has invested a large amount of money in furnishings, and a commissioner may feel that revocation of his license would be too harsh punishment; or the man who owns the property may be powerful politically. There are many influences that are often brought to bear in favor of a convicted hotel proprietor, and the License Commission has never shown a disposition to revoke licenses where convictions have been obtained.

The liquor situation, so far as the dealers are concerned, will reach a climax soon. There will be fewer applicants for licenses than ordinarily is the case. There have been rumors that the dealers will ask for lower license charges because of their professional losses, and such a movement would be strongly opposed by those who hold that the saloon does not pay to the city now what it costs the city to support its product. The war, the changing attitude of the people toward the liquor question, the many calls that are being made for the conservation of food and finances, have undoubtedly reduced liquor sellers' profits, and some probably will be glad to drop out. But so long as the License Commission grants the licenses, and does not punish severely those who violate the laws, it is believed that little progress toward "cleaning up" the objectionable hotels will be made.

ISSUE TAKEN WITH KAISER'S ADDRESS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—"Not for a long time have I read anything so displeasing or unpatriotic," declared Philip Scheidemann, the Majority Socialist leader, in a speech before the Reichstag regarding the Kaiser's Hamburg address, according to dispatches received here today. "We energetically repudiate such views," Herr Scheidemann said.

The Kaiser, in the address referred to, declared that a German victory must be recognized before peace can be effected.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MAY BE WILLING TO END HOSTILITIES

This Conclusion Is Drawn From Fact Nation Is Taking No Part in Russian Offensive and Has No Troops on West Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While caution is manifested in official quarters here about attaching great significance to reports of strained relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary, two facts stand out as having an important bearing on the situation. This bureau is informed that Austria-Hungary has declined to take any part in the renewed offensive movement of troops in Russia, and that she cannot be expected to change her decision in this respect. Austria's stand on this point alone, it is believed here, is enough to bring about sharp friction between the governments at Berlin and Vienna. Another development to which some significance has been attached is the fact, now definitely established, that there are no Austrian-Hungarian troops on the western front. Indications are, therefore, that Austria is withholding her forces there despite the fact that Germany has given so much publicity to the alleged plans for the coming drive against the allied forces.

Dispatches from various points abroad have indicated for some time that Austria was heartily tired of her agreement to support Germany in the latter's campaign of aggression, and that she would gladly seize upon some pretext to bring about an ending of the hostilities, so far as she is concerned. On the other hand, the opinion has prevailed in the allied capitals that German militarism would succeed in preventing Austria from withdrawing from the troublesome alliance which forces her to support the German cause.

GERMAN ALLIANCE AND LIQUOR ISSUE

Inquiry Into Attitude on Question Is Foreshadowed in Summons Sent to Attorney Active in "Brewery Trust" Prosecution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An investigation of the reasons behind the German-American Alliance's stand against prohibition is foreshadowed in a summons to testify before the Senate committee investigating the activities of the alliance which was sent on Wednesday to C. E. Lowry Hume of Pittsburgh, United States attorney for Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hume, who was active in the prosecution of the so-called "brewery trust" in the federal courts of Pittsburgh, was subpoenaed on Wednesday by Senator King, author of the resolution asking that the charter of the German-American Alliance be revoked, to appear before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Saturday.

Gustav Ohlinger, testifying before this committee on Saturday and Monday declared that underground political opposition to any reform of the liquor traffic is one of the principal planks in the platform of the German-American Alliance. He produced evidence to show that through the activities of the alliance the German vote in Pennsylvania and other wet states has been lined up in a nearly solid block against the cause of prohibition. The conclusion is drawn that Mr. Hume will be asked by the committee to relate disclosures made by him during the trial of Pittsburgh brewers and also any information he may possess concerning the activities of members of the alliance in behalf of the liquor interests.

Officers of the alliance will be given every opportunity to present their side of the case at the hearing on Saturday morning which will be held in open session. Besides Mr. Hume, five other witnesses have been summoned to give testimony. They are the Rev. S. G. Bosse of Philadelphia and Wilmington, president of the alliance, Adolph Timm of Philadelphia, national secretary of the alliance; V. A. Hajek of the same city, who was formerly an agent of the Department of Justice; former Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, and E. L. Scharf of Washington.

Mr. Bartholdt denied on Wednesday that he had advised Germans in St. Louis to vote only for candidates who were proved friends of Germany, just prior to the last presidential election. A speech of Mr. Bartholdt to this effect was read into the record from a copy of the official bulletin of the German-American Alliance by Mr. Ohlinger during his testimony. "I have no recollection of speaking at the meeting referred to. I am positive that I never gave any such advice as charged," said the former Congressman on Wednesday.

H. C. Campbell, editor of the Milwaukee Journal, who has collected a mass of evidence concerning the activities of the German-American Alliance in Wisconsin has arrived in Washington to testify before the committee.

Evidence proving that George Sylvester Viereck and John Devoy, both of (Continued on page two, column three)

NEED PRESSED OF MOVING FOODSTUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Millions of tons of foodstuffs have been lost in western states because of lack of transportation facilities, notwithstanding the fact that complaints have been made to the Food Administrator and to the Director-General of Railroads. Western senators who are pressed by their constituents urged in the Senate today that the seriousness of the situation does not permit of temporizing. "The situation," said Senator Borah, "is very alarming. Unless something is done to remove the large crops, especially of potatoes, to market, the net result will be not merely a severe shortage but a large diminution of acreage for next year."

RUSSELL SOCIETY BOOKS ARE SEIZED

Federal Agents Visit Brooklyn Tabernacle Offices and Take Publications Issued by Bible Students' Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal agents who visited the office of the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday, took away copies of some of the publications issued by the Bible Students' Association, the Pastor Russell organization whose literature already has been barred from circulation in Canada as pacifist propaganda. Assistant United States Attorney Buchner said today that he was not sure exactly what the federal officers had accomplished, but that he would receive a full report from them later.

It is believed that copies of Pastor Russell's book "Studies in the Scriptures—the Finished Mystery," were among the literature taken. Mr. Buchner said the investigators for the War Department had obtained a certain amount of material published by the association, but neither he nor they were prepared to say anything in detail on the subject now. When the investigators sent him their material, he would be ready to take whatever action seemed necessary. He admitted that "Studies in the Scriptures," a copy of which he held in his hand, in several places came "perilously near being pro-German propaganda." In fact, the book, published in 1913 and written by Russell, although issued after his demise, said that a great war would be in 1914 and become a world war in 1918, and that there would be a revolution in this country. The book also contains expositions of patriotism as a narrow-minded hatred of other people.

Mr. Buchner indicated that he was eager to discover who was financing the association now. He did not know whether the United States officials had acted as the result of Canada's decision to bar this literature from the Dominion, but he was interested in receiving a clipping from The Christian Science Monitor, describing the action taken by Canada.

HOG ISLAND CASE TO BE REOPENED

American International Corporation Officials to Appear Before Senate Commerce Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the American International Corporation are to appear to testify before the Senate Commerce Committee tomorrow when the Hog Island transaction will be reopened and an examination conducted on the basis of the statements made by previous witnesses. It is understood that the whole system of sub-contracts will be thoroughly investigated.

Housing at Hog Island

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—To offset an attack delivered upon the Administration for delays in properly housing employees at Hog Island and other plants where war work is being done, A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., warmly defended President Wilson and his cabinet, laying blame for any delays that may have occurred upon Congress. The criticism of the Administration was led by Laurence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association, on the occasion of its sessions held here.

Conditions at Hog Island came in for a great deal of the time occupied by the sessions. Defending the work at this plant, Dudley R. Kennedy, of the Emergency Shipbuilding Corporation, declared that criticisms concerning the lack of progress made at the plant were unjust and that those who voiced such criticisms were really engaged in helping the Kaiser.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that permanent homes for employees should be constructed instead of temporary barracks. Speaking for the American Federation of Labor, Joseph M. Ritchie expressed the opinion that the many problems which have arisen in connection with the attempt at housing, were due to the fact that the wishes of the workers themselves had not been sought or were ignored.

NAVAL NEED OF THE OIL LANDS

Question Is Whether the Government Shall Operate Them or Adopt a Lease System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Testifying today before the Senate Naval Committee, which is considering the Naval Reserve Oil Bill, J. H. G. Wolf, an expert engineer of San Francisco, told the committee that the claims made by individuals and companies to reserve lands are from 30 per cent to 100 per cent exaggerated. Mr. Wolf was summoned from San Francisco to verify figures already submitted to the committee in some instances by interested parties.

The bill under consideration gives the Government power to operate directly or by lease or contract those oil lands. It is not a question of government ownership that is in issue, as the Government already has title to the land; it is rather whether the Government is to operate these oil lands directly, bore its own wells and pump and market its own oil, or whether, as under the old leasing system, corporations are to be allowed to exploit these lands.

Commander Wright, a naval expert, who testified before the committee, declared that under modern conditions a warship that cannot be operated by oil is not considered a first-class fighting machine. For this reason, he deemed it eminently advisable that the Government should have complete control of operations.

PEACE SURRENDER DUE TO MR. LENINE

Differences With Leon Trotsky Now Open—Majority Which Decided on Submission to Germans Actually Small

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—It is now clear that Nikolai Lenine is definitely to be regarded as the prime mover in securing the Soviets' acquiescence in Germany's excessive peace terms.

The cleavage between Mr. Lenine, the Bolshevik Prime Minister, and Mr. Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, became open on this point and in the Ivestia and Pravda newspapers they pursued conflicting lines of argument. Mr. Trotsky carried no weight in the closing stages, his sudden right-about turn, regarding fighting the enemy, indicated by his sudden acceptance with Mr. Lenine of the German ultimatum, having destroyed his influence, and he did not attend the final meeting of the Soviets' Central Executive Committee.

Mr. Lenine apparently retains complete confidence in his own methods. He favored peace being signed at Brest-Litovsk, and from his own point of view the difference between himself and Mr. Trotsky is the difference between a practical statesman and a rhetorician. He favors the acceptance of the German terms now for the same reasons that he would have signed a peace treaty at Brest-Litovsk, namely, that the Russian Army cannot fight and other countries are not ready for a revolution.

His idea is to preserve the Russian revolution as far as possible and wait until the continuance of the war feeds (Continued on page two, column one)

MR. BALFOUR FINDS NO PEACE BASIS IN HERTLING SPEECH

British Foreign Secretary Says Negotiations With Germans at Present Impossible—Berlin and the Belgian Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In a powerful speech yesterday, in the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, argued that negotiations with Germans in their present temper were impossible. The Belgian question Mr. Balfour put forward as the touchstone of Germany's diplomatic honesty. The only permissible course for Germany was to say to Belgium: "I have sinned and having sinned I make reparation and restore to you, without condition, what I never should have taken."

Mr. Balfour analyzed Count von Hertling's assent to President Wilson's four propositions showing that they were grossly violated by von Hertling's own propositions and by the recent German doings in Russia, where Polish territory was bartered about with the Ukrainian republic. It would never be possible to ignore the fundamentals underlying the balance of power until German militarism had disappeared. Von Hertling proposed to carry out President Wilson's third and fourth propositions by restoring Rumania, Palestine and Mesopotamia to the worst rule ever known.

German militarism, Mr. Balfour continued, did not mean simply domination of the military caste, being on the contrary the deliberate intention of a large and important section of intellectual Germany to use all weapons, military and economic, to give their country the domination that they regard as its right. Finally, he declared, to begin negotiations without seeing a way to carrying them through successfully would be the greatest crime against the world's future peace.

Replying to a question, Mr. Balfour said that the final fate of the Russian provinces occupied by the Germans and of Rumania, and Armenia must ultimately be decided at the peace conference.

His speech was loudly cheered. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, referring to the von Hertling speech, said:

"It would be foolish to enter into negotiations unless there were a reasonable prospect of success. We do not desire to repeat the experiment of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations."

Wednesday—Mr. Barnes, a member of the War Cabinet, told the House yesterday that the ships turned out in this country last month totaled less than half the estimate. The position would be no better this month. America, he added, is failing us so far as ships are concerned, so it is a serious matter. Shipyards, he added, were more important than munition shops.

Mr. Barnes' speech was directed at stimulating shipyard workers "to talk less about Bolshevism and Syndicalism" and to turn out as much work as they could and do their best for the men fighting bravely at the front, who were not getting £6 or £8 or £10 per week.

Commercial services abroad were also discussed, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland explaining the scope of the new Overseas Trade Department and justifying the experiment by emphasizing the future requirements of commerce.

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PEACE SURRENDER DUE TO MR. LENINE

(Continued from page one)

the flame of revolution in other countries as it fed it in Russia.

All this he has made clear in the press, and at the final meeting on Sunday of the Soviet Central Executive Committee, where his influence carried the day, although the majority actually favoring peace was trifling. If attentions are taken into account. With their usual discipline, the militant Bolsheviks finally voted for their party point of view, namely, the acceptance of the German peace terms against their own convictions, but the difference of view among the governing authorities in Petrograd may develop a breach which cannot be closed.

Mr. Lenine is right about the army, which with the reopening of hostilities apparently began a short stampede through Russia, abandoning everything as they went, uncontrolled by law or discipline. Mr. Trotsky's ideal "revolutionary army" obviously cannot be fashioned out of the existing army, though the town workers apparently still retain their fighting spirit.

Many Russian Proclamations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Russian wireless stations are ceaselessly emitting proclamations and appeals to action, together with protests against and communications to Germany.

One message says that every position, every railway station, every locomotive must be defended, points out the strength resulting from Russia's wide territory, and emphasizes the smallness of the enemy detachments.

The line of action indicated is for the Russian forces to scatter, so that the Germans also will have to disperse themselves all over Russia before they can reach and crush the authority of the Council of Peoples Commissaries, a task which is declared to be impossible, if the Russians defend themselves heroically.

The ultimate object of this plan is to compel the Germans to declare that they recognize the council's authority, not only at Petrograd, but throughout the whole country.

British Embassy Waits

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns that official telegrams received on Tuesday indicate that the British Embassy had not then left Petrograd and contained no indication that its departure was immediately likely.

The British Embassy, this bureau understands, considers it necessary to wait until the last possible moment, to protect British nationals.

The Japanese Embassy departed during the week-end, by way of Siberia. No precise information is available regarding the American Embassy, but apparently part of it has left, by way of Siberia, though Mr. Francis is reported still in Petrograd.

Peace Conference at Bucharest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Bucharest telegram announces the arrival of the Bulgarian and Turkish delegates to the peace conference, and the Hungarian Premier has also left for Bucharest after an audience with Emperor Karl.

The Bulgarian Finance Minister, in asking the Sobranje for a fresh war credit, before leaving for Bucharest, said he hoped soon to announce that this heavy loan would not be borne by the Bulgarians, but messages to the Austro-German press indicate that General Averescu of the Rumanian delegation is not proving so pliable as was expected.

Germans Refuse to Halt Invasion

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—

General Hoffman, commander of the German Army invading Russia, has replied to a communication from Ensign Krylenko, Bolshevik commander-in-chief, inquiring if an armistice would be declared, by saying that the German advance would be continued until a treaty of peace is signed and carried out along the lines laid down in the German peace terms.

German troops operating in the region of Pskov inquired of General Hoffman whether, in view of Russia's acceptance of the German peace terms, they should continue to advance. General Hoffman replied in the affirmative.

Anti-Jewish Riots in Poland

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—

The Jewish Press Bureau says in connection with the Polish protest against the cession of Cholm to Ukraine that anti-Jewish riots occurred in Cracow, Lemberg, Rzeszow and other towns.

Latest Bolshevik Defense Plea

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A

Bolshevik wireless proclamation says: A peace delegation is now on the way to Brest-Litovsk. We expect any moment news that it has arrived at the place appointed for peace negotiations, but there is no armistice. The German Government has formally refused an armistice and German detachments continue to advance.

We are prepared to sign their peace of surrender. We have already declared this, but there are many indications that the German imperialists do not desire peace at the present moment, but rather an immediate strang-

ling of the workmen's and peasants' revolution.

Resistance to the German hordes thus becomes the principal task of the revolution—brave, heroic, obstinate, and pitiless resistance. Every position, every railway station, every locomotive must be defended. Every possible obstacle must be put in the way of the enemy.

Our greatest strength is in our wide territories. Enemy detachments, still very small, have occupied Reval and Pskov. Even Petrograd itself, which is still far distant, can no way decide the destiny of the revolution. The Government of the Peoples Commissaries can, and if needs be must, retreat, must gather its forces, and must appeal to the country to use its whole strength for the defense of the revolution. Should the threat to Petrograd increase, the Government will remove to Moscow, or any other city of Russia.

If Germany's plundering raid should advance, the task of the Government would be to destroy the possibility of a simultaneous catastrophic decision by the Germans. They are attempting to crush the authority of the councils, and are in search of it on the routes leading to Petrograd.

We will bar these routes by everything we can interpose as obstacles. This, at the moment, is the principal task of the heroic Petrograd proletariat and its revolutionary staff. But at the same time we must act in such a manner that the German generals may declare they recognize the authority of the Councils, not only in Petrograd, but throughout the whole country, north, south, and on both sides of the Urals. Even if they think they can reach Petrograd by mere military promenade, we will prove to them that they will have to disperse themselves all over Russia before they can reach and crush the authority of the Councils.

Will they have adequate forces to carry out such a task if we defend ourselves heroically? No. They never will have forces enough. Such an enterprise inevitably will resolve itself into an adventure and will fail. However deeply they penetrate Russia, then the more surely will they bring about the outbreak of a revolution in Germany. Patience and firmness are necessary.

The first symptoms of panic created by the Germans' plundering raid have become bygone events. The cowards are in flight and have made room for the brave, who are rallying their forces in hundreds and thousands for the defense of the Socialist fatherland. If peace with the revolution is not the aim of the German imperialists, they will see the revolution knows how to defend itself.

Russians Resist Invaders

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—

The German invaders are shooting prisoners of the Russian Red Guard, the Central Executive Committee charged in a proclamation issued here today.

"The enemy is arming released German and Austrian prisoners against the workmen's and peasants' government," the proclamation continued. "It is reported from the front that the Russian troops have pulled themselves together and are now resisting the invaders. There may be blood spilt in the unequal struggle, but it falls on the heads of the German Socialists who are permitting German workmen to be ranked among the Cains and the Judases."

LOSSES OF BRITISH SHIPS BY U-BOATS

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The weekly Admiralty statement on British shipping shows that 18 British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine for the week ending Feb. 23. Of these 14 were vessels of 1600 tons or over and four were under that tonnage. Seven fishing vessels also were sunk. The arrivals were 2274; sailings, 2288; ships unsuccessfully attacked, 9.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the weekly average of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, for the first six months after Feb. 25 to be: Arrivals and departures, 5260; number of vessels sunk, 26; per cent sunk, 51; beat off attacks, 17. The weekly result, beginning with the second six months, is as follows:

Week	Arrivals and Departures	Vessels Sunk	% Beat off
Aug. 26-31	5,399	23	43
Sept. 2-7	4,816	23	47
Sept. 9-14	5,612	18	32
Sept. 16-21	5,432	28	51
Sept. 23-28	5,466	15	27
Sept. 30-Oct. 5	5,422	13	24
Oct. 7-12	5,151	16	31
Oct. 14-19	4,218	18	42
Oct. 21-26	5,337	25	47
Oct. 28-Nov. 2	4,506	18	39
Nov. 4-9	4,763	12	25
Nov. 11-16	4,432	6	13
Nov. 18-23	4,994	17	34
Nov. 25-30	4,180	21	50
Dec. 2-7	4,397	17	39
Dec. 9-14	4,810	21	43
Dec. 16-21	4,960	17	34
Dec. 23-28	4,771	12	25
Dec. 29-Jan. 3	4,185	21	50
Jan. 5-10	4,329	21	48
Jan. 12-17	4,290	8	18
Jan. 19-24	4,497	8	18
Jan. 26-31	4,661	15	32
Feb. 2-7	4,712	15	32
Feb. 9-14	4,675	19	41
Feb. 16-21	4,715	15	32
Feb. 23-28	4,462	24	53

SCHOOL BOOKS QUESTIONNAIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A questionnaire designed to ascertain the patriotism of the teachers in the public schools of this State as well as to guard against further use of certain textbooks regarded as German propaganda, has been sent out to school superintendents by Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Public Schools.

CIVILIANS PROPOSED AS GUARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The general staff of the War Department has recommended that civilians, instead of soldiers, be employed as guards for industrial plants.

GERMAN ALLIANCE AND LIQUOR ISSUE

(Continued from page one)

them affiliated with the National German-American Alliance, received secret subsidies from the German Government is known to be in possession of this evidence has been already made public and there is little doubt but that more of it will be forthcoming in the pending investigation. Certain papers taken from the bomb-plotter von Igel indicate that through John Devoy relations were maintained between Berlin and the Irish revolutionists and that money was paid to Sir Roger Casement prior to his landing in Ireland from a German submarine.

Members of the investigating committee have no doubts that some well-known Irish-Americans played the German game in affiliating themselves with the organization alleged to have been directed from Berlin. The investigation of the committee together with information in the possession of the State Department is expected to throw some light on activities shrouded in mystery so far as the public is concerned.

In the files of the State Department, a letter is on file sent by Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, to his German agent, Privy Councillor Albert, arranging for a monthly subsidy of \$1750, to be delivered to him through the hands of intermediaries, who are in this instance women whose names he abbreviates, "to prevent any possible inquiry."

The investigation will, it is expected, probably show to what extent John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, now suppressed, and Jeremiah O'Leary, editor of Bull, also suppressed, lined themselves up with Viereck and others for the right of free speech in America at the very time when, it is believed, they were receiving pay from the German Government for their campaign to create enmity against Great Britain in the United States. The official records of the German-American Alliance are said to prove that this organization was active in backing the American embargo conference, funds for which, according to the files of the State Department, were provided by the German Government.

TONNAGE SUNK BY GERMAN RAIDER WOLF

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—

An official German statement issued yesterday, gives an account of the tonnage sunk by the German raider Wolf. It says:

"The Wolf in the execution of the tasks allotted to her destroyed at least 35 enemy mercantile vessels or vessels plying in behalf of the enemy having an aggregate of at least 210,000 gross registered tons, or so badly damaged them that their future use is out of the question for a long time to come.

"These consisted chiefly of large and valuable English steamers, the equivalent replacement of which is not possible for a considerable time.

"Further war-like measures of the auxiliary cruiser resulted in the sinking of a Japanese ship of the line, the Haruna, of 28,000 tons displacement, and either an English or Japanese cruiser, the name of which could not be ascertained, was badly damaged.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Japanese naval attaché here declared today that the German official report so far as it concerns the Haruna or any Japanese cruiser is without foundation.

The British Admiralty also stated that no British cruiser had been damaged by the Wolf, adding:

"The value of the rest of the report may be gauged from this."

Wolf Consort Goes Ashore

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The Spanish steamer Igout Mendi, 4684 tons, consort to the sea-raider Wolf, stranded on Monday, east of the Skaw Lighthouse. The German prize crew with the German naval officers and passengers and crews from several ships sunk by the Wolf, including women and children, were rescued. The Germans will be informed.

GERMAN REPLY TO APPEAL AGAINST GAS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A semi-official German statement concerning the Red Cross appeal against poison gas, denies the weapon is more cruel than others, and argues that the German authorities had to develop it in view of the French press announcements, before and after the outbreak of the war, concerning Turpin's discoveries in poisonous explosives and of their acquisition, during the winter of 1914-15, of the French War Ministry's instructions concerning the use of gas hand grenades.

The statement adds that the weaker party will now be most inclined to consider the appeal and the Entente's reported sympathy should sufficiently indicate German superiority, hence Germany will await further development of the question with composure and good conscience.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEONORA CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Leonora case was continued yesterday. Mr. Leslie Scott, K. C., speaking for the owners of the cargo in the eight vessels and the Swedish shipowners, maintained that the British order in council of Feb. 16, 1917, was invalid against neutrals

under international law, or alternatively, that interference with the rights of neutrals must be subject to payment of compensation. Sweden had protested both to Germany and Britain against their respective actions. Replying to the president of the prize court, Mr. Scott admitted his argument meant there could not be a valid reprisal order in this sense. Under international law, he said, they could not validly interfere with neutral rights, to which the president replied that the Privy Council's decision in the Zamora case was completely against him. Mr. Scott then said if injury was caused to neutrals by reprisals against the enemy, the neutrals had an unqualified right to compensation. Negotiations were proceeding between the Swedish and German governments with a view to arbitration on Swedish claims, for losses due to German action. The hearing was again adjourned.

GERMAN SOCIALIST SPEAKS ON BELGIUM

Philipp Scheidemann Declares in Reichstag Independence of the Country "Must Be Secured"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—In the debate on Count von Hertling's speech, Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, said:

"We fought for the defense of the fatherland against barbarism and the Entente's plan of conquest. We did not, however, fight for the dismemberment of Russia, or the subjugation of Belgium. The Government's policy toward Russia is not ours.

"True, the Bolsheviks played into the hands of all disintegrating tendencies in Russia, but we do not desire a peace with the Entente like that which is being concluded with Russia. The Government must remain ready for real peace by understanding.

"The independence of Belgium must be secured and the Flemings and Walloons must settle their differences among themselves. We do not desire the humiliation of the enemy or peace by force."

Discussing the recent strikes Herr Scheidemann said that they were to be attributed to food difficulties, uneasiness over the machinations of politicians and delay in the franchise reform. There were no traitorous objects, he declared, for at the time there was an abundance of munitions on hand, and the coal scarcity necessitated holiday shifts. The strike was a demonstration in favor of peace, freedom and bread.

In the course of the general debate Herr Wallraf, Minister of the Interior, declared that the recent strike had been incited by leaflets issued by French, British and American propaganda societies, which continually reached the troops on the western front.

Ernest von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, launched an attack on the Vice-Chancellor, Herr von Payer, declaring that "Prussians ought to have been spared the lecture of the Württemberger."

The Chancellor, Count von Hertling, came to the rescue of the Vice-Chancellor, pleading for a united front at home.

Dr. Otto Wiemer, Progressive, said: "The debate shows that the government policy leans on a Reichstag majority. That is an advance on the road to parliamentary development. We agree with the Chancellor's declaration. Plans of conquest are far from our mind.

"All the parties are agreed we do not want to retain Belgium. German interests are safeguarded if Belgium ceases to be the scene of hostile machinations. President Wilson's four points are capable of forming the foundation for rebuilding the temple of peace.

"If our enemies want to continue the war they will find that the German strength is unbroken. The excitement of the members of the Right is due to the fact that they see Junkerdom's rule tottering. We rejoice at the new outlook, and hope for a speedy decision relative to the constitutional position of Alsace-Lorraine, in the sense of autonomy."

BRITISH-CANADIAN MISSION

A delegation of British-Canadian Recruiting Mission officials went to Springfield, Mass., this afternoon to take part in a recruiting mass meeting to be held this evening in the Auditorium, in the party being Maj. Kenneth G. Marlett, Capt. T. F. McMahon, Lieut. J. S. Weil, and Sergt. Robert Bryden. Lieut.-Col. LeGrande Reed, officer commanding the depot in Toronto, Can., was a visitor at Mission headquarters today.

Plans are nearly completed for the rally in the Hippodrome Theater next Sunday evening, the affair being under the joint auspices of the United States Navy and the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission. Naval bands will render music, and the speakers will include Lieut. F. C. Jamieson, commanding the Eastern recruiting division, Col. John S. Dennis of New York City, second in command in recruiting service, and several navy officials. Motion pictures of scenes along the French war front will also be shown.

CHINESE BUY GOLD COINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Chinese citizens in Vancouver are buying gold coins wherever they can get them, paying \$105 in currency for \$100 worth of gold. The coin they send to China. A number of employees in stores and other institutions of trade in this city have been adding considerably to their incomes by selling the gold.

SMILEAGE MASS MEETING

A "smileage" mass meeting will be held Friday afternoon at the Harvard University in order to interest the students in buying smileage books. Among the speakers will be Governor McCall and Richard Bennett. Prof. George P. Baker will preside.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

many machines have been driven down out of control.

Novo Tcherkask Taken
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Novo Tcherkask, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, has been captured by the revolutionary troops. This announcement was made officially today.

Successful British Raid
LONDON, England (Thursday)—At Greenland Hill, north of the Scarpe, British troops in a successful raid during the night captured 12 Germans and a machine gun, Sir Douglas Haig reported today.

British raiders in Houthulst Forest brought back 12 prisoners and three machine guns. The enemy artillery was active near Havrincourt Wood and south of the Scarpe. During the early part of the night, Sir Douglas reported, there was an artillery duel east of Ypres.

Artillery Active in France
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Artillery activity along the right bank of the Meuse and north of Hill 344, was reported in the French official statement, today. French patrols took prisoners in the neighborhood of Beaumont, in the Lorraine region.

Air Raid on Venice

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—"In reprisal for the enemy air raid over the open city of Innsbruck yesterday evening, our airmen bombed military structures in the naval port of Venice," the Austrian War Office declared today.

Further German Gains

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The fourth Estonian regiment placed itself under German command," the Berlin official statement said today. "At Minsk we captured 2000 machine guns and 50,000 rifles."

Japanese Press and War

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday)—The Japanese press unanimously believes the Russian developments must involve Japan.

"Tokyo is the future diplomatic center," declared the newspaper Nichinichi Shimbun today. "The allied ambassadors are handling the situation in conjunction with the Japanese Government."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement issued on Wednesday reads as follows:

On the Yser a few Belgian prisoners were captured. During the evening the artillery activity revived on the Flanders front, on both sides of the Scarpe, in the Champagne and on the east bank of the Meuse.

There were a great many violent duels in the air, an attack by the English aviators against our balloons on the Oise and Aisne sectors breaking down. Yesterday we brought down 15 enemy airships and three captive balloons. Captain Ritter von Tschek won his 24th victory in the air. Flight Private Kaffer brought down two captive balloons.

Eastern theater: North of Dorpat we captured two Russian regiments which were retreating. In Ukraine an enemy battalion which had placed itself across our line of march near Corostishef, 30 kilometers east of Zhitomir was dispersed with losses. South of Zhitomir our troops pressed forward as far as Berditchef. At Kremenez, south of Dubno, we captured a Russian divisional army staff and 200 men.

Macedonian front: English detachments which crossed the Butkova River and advanced against Bulgarian positions were repulsed by a center attack.

There is nothing to report from the Italian front.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Wednesday which reads:

Hostile raids were repulsed during the night northwest of St. Quentin, in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and east of Vermeles. The artillery was active on both sides early this morning northeast and east of Ypres.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

Two strong German raids north of the Chemin des Dames were barren of results. In the Champagne, after a violent bombardment, the German troops attempted to approach the French lines at two points of the new French positions southwest of the Butte du Mesnil. The assailants were arrested by the French fire.

There was intermittent cannonading of a quite lively character at Chepy Wood and Avocourt Wood.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Aviation—German aviators bombarded Nancy last night. Two persons were reported killed and 11 wounded.

Another official statement says: Artillery actions, occasionally violent, occurred in the region of the Butte du Mesnil and on the left bank of the Meuse.

On Feb. 26 three German airships were brought down by our pilots. Our bombing squadrons dropped 4500 kilos of explosives, notably on the railway stations at Metz-Sablons and Warmeriville.

Eastern theater, Feb. 26: A raid by British troops in the region of Lake Butkova resulted in the capture of some prisoners. Enemy reconnoitering detachments were repulsed by Serbian troops in the neighborhood of Sokol. On the right bank of the Cerna our aviators bombed the Cetova station.

FARM LABOR CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—All the provinces in the Dominion of Canada are to join

in a campaign during the month of March to secure a sufficient number of men and boys to assist the farmers in harvesting the crops of the coming summer. The scheme is under the control of the Canada Food Board, and the appeal is made more directly to boys. Every boys' organization, office, factory and school will be called upon for recruits in the service of food production, the number needed for Ontario, alone, being placed at 15,000. Employers will be asked to cooperate by arranging the holidays of their boy workers so that they may be able to assist on farms during the busiest and most critical portion of the season. Details of another plan for helpers are being worked out, by which it is hoped that over 7000 young men who have been exempted from military service may be secured, thus making the total number of voluntary farm laborers for this Province more than 22,000.

IRISH CONVENTION AND DELEGATES REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The thirty-seventh meeting of the Irish Convention was held yesterday, in Regent's House, Dublin. The chairman reported the results of the delegation's meeting with the Cabinet, and the convention ultimately adjourned to give members an opportunity of considering the report.

County Clare Lawlessness

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The lawlessness in the County Clare, which was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons on Monday, consists mainly in the seizure of land in the name of the Irish Republic. Peasants in large numbers have been invading and plowing land without punishment, while the police look on. In most instances, these doings are characterized by a certain amount of formality. A letter from Mr. Duke, recently published, promised help to individuals whose land has been thus illegally seized, but as in the case of the hunger strikers, who are still being released, there is, as yet, no change in the practice. The highway robbery of a bank manager of £5500 on the road from Ennis to Kiltfenella, cattle driving in the county resulting in a collision with the police and the shooting of two men, and the shooting of a policeman at Ennistymon, County Clare, are characteristic incidents.

The county, as already reported, has been declared a special military area under the Defense of the Realm regulations, and the powers thereby conferred on the commandant will be enforced while necessary for restoring order.

UNION FREIGHT PLEA FINDING IS RESERVED

That the Union Freight Railroad Company is making a warehouse out of Atlantic Avenue, several representatives of teaming interests in Boston declared today before the board of street commissioners. Others declared that the railroad was taking advantage of the war to get through its petition to lay a track over the central section of the Northern Avenue Bridge from Atlantic Avenue to Sleeper Street in South Boston where it could be connected with tracks of the New Haven railroad.

Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the board of street commissioners, declared that if petitions were presented asking the street board to reopen the question of the operation of its tracks by the Union Freight Railroad, this might be done by the board. He gave it as his opinion that the power to regulate as well as to locate street railways was vested in the street board rather than in the city council. The board reserved its decision on the petition.

FLAT RATES ELIMINATED

WORCESTER, Mass.—All flat rate schedules will be eliminated, April 1, by the Worcester Electric Light Company, according to a vote of the board of directors of the company. It is not known whether the rates will be increased, as this question is to be decided at the March meeting

DEVELOPMENT OF
A DESERT INDUSTRY

Bedouin Refugees Spin Wool and Weave It Into Carpets—Work Successfully Carried On Under Government Supervision

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—When the Senoussi joined the Turks, and marched upon Egypt, the Bedouins whose tents were pitched in the Western Desert, sided, for the most part, with the invaders. The failure of the insurrection left them in a state of destitution, for their flocks and herds had been consumed by their army, and their valuable rain-crops of barley had not been sown. The women and children, deserted by their male relatives, and in a pitiable condition, turned to the officials of the Egyptian Government for aid.

Some hundreds of these refugees were collected at Amria in the Mariut district, and the experiment was tried of making use of their skill in spinning and weaving as a means of contributing to their support. Wool was issued to them, and they were paid for working it into carpets, which, partly on account of the circumstances under which they were produced, and partly because of the quaint originality of their designs, were easily sold at a price which covered the cost of material and labor.

Examples of the work done by the women were shown at an exhibition of Egyptian industries held at Alexandria, where they attracted much attention, and many orders were given for the carpets. Although the rising was by this time practically at an end, and conditions of life in the desert had begun to resume their normal state, the women showed little desire to return to their old way of living. A few married and disappeared, but their places were taken by other applicants for work. Those engaged in the actual weaving of the rugs were able to earn comparatively good wages, while the less skillful among the women, and the children, were employed in cleaning and spinning the wool.

The demand for the carpets grew, as experience proved their value, and under careful supervision, marked improvements were made in the finish and quality of the workmanship, which, added to the excellence of the material used, gave the rugs a genuine commercial value. The authorities, therefore, decided to encourage the venture, and to develop it into a permanent industry. The first attempts had been made on a very small scale, for the desert weaver is accustomed to making very narrow strips, and sewing them together, and these, while admirably suited to their own settings, the interior of a Bedouin tent, are not so well adapted to the uses of a modern house. The intricate Arab patterns, handed down from generation to generation, have always been greatly admired by travelers, and the narrow strips have been prized on account of their beauty.

The development of these designs on a larger scale has been most successful; many of them have become established favorites, and orders for replicas are received in sufficient numbers to keep the large majority of the weavers steadily employed. The groundwork of the carpets is in natural shades of brown, gray, or creamy white. Camel and goat hair are employed, as well as sheep wool, giving variety both in color and texture, and being effectively with the blues, the greens, and the golden yellows woven into the designs. All the work connected with the making of the carpets, including the dyeing, is done at the factory, where the wool arrives in a raw and uncleaned condition.

Pending the completion of permanent quarters at Bahig, the work is now being carried on in temporary premises at Amria, where, under the supervision of two Englishwomen, the factory is managed by the Bedouins themselves. Two to three hundred workers are employed, of whom a small proportion are men and boys. At the head of it all is the Sheykha, a striking and graceful figure in the traditional costume of her tribe. She is ably seconded by her husband, who owns his position as head storekeeper to his masculine accomplishments of reading and writing, and she is at work early and late, directing and controlling, and also taking an active part in the work. The workers are divided into companies. Each company forms a complete whole under its own forewoman and has its own weavers and spinners. The forewoman receives so much weight of raw material, and is responsible for it, until she returns it to the storekeeper in the form of carpets.

The wool is first spread out on the flat roof of the factory, thoroughly exposed to the sunshine, turned and shaken, until it is well aired throughout. Then it is carried down in baskets to the washing ground and washed by strong young women and girls, who, judging from the sounds of mirth and merriment, find their hard work enjoyable. When the wool has been washed, it is carried back to the roof and spread out again, this time under nets to prevent its being blown away as it dries. The workers get under the nets and sort out the different shades, which are given to the spinners separately.

The groups of spinners are seated on mats of rushes spread upon the ground, and this is, perhaps, the most picturesque department of all. Each one holds the wool from which she is working, either pressed down under a stone or between the toes of the left foot. She draws out the wool with the left hand, twisting it at the same time. In the right hand she holds a primitive spindle, on which, with a further twisting motion, she winds the thread. Two such threads twisted together form the yarn, which is exceedingly strong. Both warp and weft



Amria, where carpets are made

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

GERMANY'S WAR
BANKING METHODS

Sir Edward H. Holden Explains How Conflict Has Been Financed by the Government in Berlin—Plans for the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The annual meeting of the London City and Midland Bank Limited, always an interesting occasion, has been rendered more than usually noteworthy of recent years on account of the annual review of international banking and finance which the chairman of the bank, Sir Edward H. Holden, affords his listeners.

This year Sir Edward gave a very full description of the methods which Germany has employed of financing her war expenditure and showed how she had previously prepared measures for dealing with the various situations which would arise in the event of war. He gave the balance sheets of the Reichsbank for the week ending July 23, 1914, and also for the week ending Dec. 31, 1917, as follows:

Balance Sheet of the Reichsbank, July 23, 1914	
LIABILITIES	
Capital	£9,000,000
Reserve	£3,725,000
Notes issued	£4,345,000
Credit accounts	£7,200,000
Other liabilities	£2,000,000
	£16,470,000
ASSETS	
Gold	£17,845,000
Silver	£16,725,000
Treasury notes	£2,725,000
Notes of other banks	£2,005,000
Bills of exchange	£7,545,000
Advances	£2,510,000
Investments	£16,545,000
Other securities	£10,920,000
	£104,259,000
Per Cent	
Ratio of gold to notes	71.7
Ratio of gold to liabilities (i. e. notes and credits accounts)	47.8
Ratio of cash balance to notes	35.0
Ratio of cash balance to liabilities	63.4

Balance Sheet of the Reichsbank Dec. 31, 1917

LIABILITIES	
Capital	£9,000,000
Reserve	£4,507,000
Notes issued	£73,387,000
Credit accounts	£402,520,000
Other liabilities	£4,845,000
	£104,259,000
Per Cent	
Ratio of gold to notes	20.9
Ratio of gold to liabilities	12.3
Ratio of cash balance to notes	31.0
Ratio of cash balance to liabilities	29.0

With the aid of these, the chairman then proceeded to show clearly how Germany had used the notes of the Reichsbank or loan banks for the purpose of maintaining the necessary "gold" cover for the issue of her bank notes.

Sir Edward explained that when the war broke out the German banking law was that the cash balance of the Reichsbank must be equal to at least one-third of the notes issued, and that the bank must hold bills of exchange equal to the remaining two-thirds; these bills of exchange were to fall due within three months, and to bear three names, except in special cases, when only two names were required. The ordinary government treasury bill was not a bill of exchange within the meaning of the law, and was not regarded as "bank cover" for notes issued. It was anticipated by the Government that, as the war progressed, the inland bills would be diminished by reason of transactions being settled in cash; and the foreign bills would also be diminished by reason of the imports and exports being curtailed. The Government also recognized that they would be necessary to provide large amounts of bills of exchange as "bank cover" for these notes.

The chairman then explained how by the passing of a law these treasury bills were given the status of bills of exchange within the meaning of the Act of 1875, and were thus enabled to be used as "bank cover" for an increased note issue.

The next difficulty was that of the cash balance itself which consisted of gold-silver imperial treasury notes and notes of other banks. On August 4, 1914, a law was passed establishing notes, technically named Darlehns-

kassenscheine. The Reichsbank was empowered to include these notes in its cash balance and to treat them in all respects as gold, that is, for every Darlehnskassen note held in the cash balance of the Reichsbank, three Reichsbank notes could be issued.

From the balance-sheet, Sir Edward said, it appears that 5/3 millions of notes are in circulation and that the credit balances amount to 402,000,000. In addition to the discount of bills, other securities have increased to the extent of 94,000,000, and one wonders if any portion of these loans has been granted for the purpose of keeping up the price of the war loans. There are no means of knowing what proportion of the credit balances of 402,000,000 belongs to the State and what proportion the latter amount may be, it will be used as a portion of the cash balance of those banks upon which they will make loans and create new credits.

The chairman next produced some interesting figures of which a summary is given below, wherein is shown the diminishing ratio of gold to notes and so on. In the first column are bills discounted. The second column gives liabilities in notes and credit accounts; the third column is the total cash balance; all three columns being in millions of pounds sterling. The 4th column gives the cash balances ratio to liabilities and the last column, the ratio of gold to notes:

	£ mlls	£ mlls	%	%
July, 1914	37	142	30	71.7
Dec. 1914	197	340	58	44.1
Dec. 1915	290	464	63	35.3
Dec. 1916	480	631	76	23.5
Dec. 1917	730	978	195	20.9

Sir Edward pointed out that the cash balances always included the Darlehnskassenscheine and that for instance had these notes not been included in the cash balances for December, 1917, the ratio of gold to notes would have fallen to 13.3 per cent. He next examined the constitution of these loan banks which, he said, were designed for the purpose of making loans such as ought not to be made by the ordinary joint stock or private banks, because they come under the class of "dead loans." Federal states and municipalities have been large borrowers of these Darlehnskassenscheine.

The chairman said that the credit accounts in the German banks showed large increases just as they had done in Great Britain. He then outlined the way in which Germany would probably take care of her financial position after the war by the formation of a consortium of the Reichsbank, the joint stock banks and the Darlehnskassen. The Darlehnskassen and to an extent the Reichsbank will provide the capital for the absorption of war loan, and the Reichsbank and branches, working in cooperation with the joint stock banks and their branches will take up the stock as it is offered for sale and thus prevent the market from being depressed by selling orders. The stock so absorbed will be gradually redistributed over a number of years through the Reichsbank, and the joint stock banks.

Dr. Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, believes that until the German exchange is completely rehabilitated, Sir Edward said, neutral countries will be buyers of German securities.

CONTROL OF ROAD TRANSPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The president of the Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the War Cabinet, has decided to appoint a road transport board to coordinate the work of the existing government departments in connection with road transport; and to determine what further measures are necessary to insure the most economic use of road transport vehicles and their efficient allocation for meeting such requirements as may arise from time to time for the transport of food, munitions and other war matériel, and for the essential needs of the trade and industry of the country; and, subject to the direction of the Board of Trade, to give executive effect thereto. The board will consist of representatives of each of the following departments: Board of Trade (Petroleum Control Department), Board of Trade (Horse Transport Department), Ministry of Munitions, Ministry of Food, War Office, Post Office. It is proposed that the board shall exercise its executive functions through divisional road transport boards set up in each of the 15 divisional areas of the food commissioners, consisting in each case of a road transport officer, appointed by the Board of Trade; the divisional food commissioner of the Ministry of Food or his representative, and two representatives of local interests; the chairman being the road transport officer. Sub-committees will be appointed by the divisional boards to deal with sub-areas of their divisions.

PROTEST AGAINST
HIGH FOOD PRICES

Breakdown of Spanish Supply Arrangements Charged to Señor Alcala Zamora—Exportation of Food Is Opposed

[The first article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 27, 1918. By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent.]

II

MADRID, Spain—Two or three attempts were made to hold a women's meeting in a public place in Barcelona, but these were frustrated by the authorities, and at last without asking for permission they managed to effect their purpose one afternoon in the Plaza Real, many of the women making speeches for the first time in their lives. When they had finished they marched to the municipal hall and sent in a deputation requesting an interview with the alcalde. This being granted, and their demands explained, the alcalde soothed them by saying that the ayuntamiento was disposed to do its utmost to satisfy them. Then they went to the headquarters of the Civil Governor and again sent in a deputation demanding a conference with Señor Anunon. While the deputation was inside some of the others forced their way into the entrance hall, brushed aside the guards, and got halfway up the staircase, where they were stopped. The deputation eventually came out and said the Governor had answered that he could not say when prices would be lowered. At this there was a great demonstration of anger. The authorities have issued a list of maximum prices of foods, but the women complain that they are not nearly low enough. Some of the shopkeepers have resorted to extraordinary expedients to defend themselves and their establishments. It is estimated that at the present time 237 manufactories and workshops in Barcelona district are closed, and that 25,000 employees are on strike.

The same tale, with some interesting variations, may be written of the women's proceedings at other places. At Malaga they show remarkable determination. Hearing that there were 40 boxes of fish at the Andalusia station they went there and took possession of them. They then seized one of the railway company's automobiles and stacked the boxes of fish on it, but were nonplussed when they tried to set the machine in motion. Failing in this, they removed the boxes to carts and drove off to the Playa de San Andreas where they sold the fish publicly at 10 pesetas the box and a real the kilo. Afterward they went to the Civil Governor and handed to him the 300 pesetas they had realized by this sale. They broke into the markets and shops and took what they wanted, but generally paid for everything at what they considered a suitable price. They raided 14 wagons of potatoes, but desisted when informed that they were going to the market. An assembly of 7000 women proceeded first to the headquarters of the Civil Governor to demand that no foods should be exported from Spain, and then to the office of the alcalde whom they asked to sign a document they had prepared making him undertake that all foods should be sold at reasonable prices.

On another occasion the women set up the cry, "To the wharf. They have flour there!" They surged down to the quay, and there, the situation becoming serious, some mounted troops were brought into action against them, and a charge was made. Most of the shops and factories are closed, and a general strike has been declared. It is the same at many other places, and this movement toward violent demonstrations is spreading. The various authorities seem to make but poor attempts to grapple with it, and occupy their time mostly in telegraphing to Madrid for instructions.

One important fact has to be stated. Rightly or wrongly the Minister of Public Works, Señor Alcala Zamora, is generally blamed for the breakdown of supply arrangements, and accusations against him, perhaps much exaggerated, go far beyond mere inefficiency. Many people declare that as his sentiments are manifestly pro-German, he has willfully neglected measures which might have minimized the troubles. Some extraordinary stories are being told. In particular close and authoritative details are given of a visit that Señor Zamora has just paid to the mines of Penarroya, where there has been a serious strike now just concluded. It is said that on the occasion of his visit he remarked in a loud voice, "This company is established with French capital. That being so, it is not surprising that foreign influences should have been at work to cause this strike and thus produce difficulties for the Spanish Government!" The management were intensely annoyed at this remark, and at once addressed a complaint to the Premier, Señor Garcia Prieto. It is true that the mines are owned by

French capitalists, and they are being worked in the interests of France, but how it could benefit France to have a strike which would stop her supplies is not by any means clear. The idea is utterly stupid as the management explained, and it has been shown over and over again that it is wholly to the interests of the Allies that Spain should be as little disturbed as possible. On the other hand there is very little doubt that German influences were behind the strike at Penarroya. The whole situation is as anxious as it could well be, and there is no indication of any alleviation of the existing circumstances. Perfect organization would be needed in the best of circumstances to deal with such a severe and complicated crisis, and this Spain has not got.

IRELAND AND
THE CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland (Jan. 29)—Quite a lot of guessing as to the success, or otherwise, of the convention has been done in Dublin for the past week. The resignation of Sir Edward Carson and that of Colonel Craig gave a cheerier aspect to the guessing, also the resignation of Mr. Lysaght of Clare from the convention gave the loyal Irish, both Unionist and Nationalist, a hope that Ulster was being offered safeguards she could and would accept. Although the Sinn Fein party claim they have no representatives on the convention, it is quite well known to all that Mr. Lysaght speaks for them at the convention. The loyal Nationalists who desire a free Ireland within the great British Empire are anxious to give Ulster the religious and commercial safeguards she requires. The Sinn Feiners think Ulster must take her chance as a minority. But the famous saying, "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right," has a changed meaning today. Ulster has sacrificed her sons her money and her most cherished inward feelings for the sake of the Empire, and Ulster will, more readily than some, sacrifice all she has left for the sake of the world freedom for which the war is being waged.

The Sinn Feiners are expressing some fear as to the results of the Armagh election. They fear the unity between the Unionists and Nationalists which a common danger has undoubtedly helped to bring about. Mr. de Valera has appealed to the electors to wait till he is ready—in this appeal he says that Ireland is at a crisis in her fate and that their votes may determine "whether she is once again to be free and glorious or further condemned to wasting slavery." On the whole the Sinn Feiners are keeping quiet, their chief interest is in buying up food and distributing it in a cooperative way, thus trying to minimize the sufferings of the poor. No Sinn Fein badges are now to be seen; even Mr. de Valera shows no sign of his calling, but is to be seen walking quietly about the streets, a quiet nod being the only sign of recognition between him and his followers. The report that President Wilson may have done something to make up to the Sinn Feiners for the fact that in the recent mayoral elections throughout Ireland there were but few changes and only one, Councilor O'Mara of Limerick, on his appointment, spoke in favor of Sinn Fein and said that all his sympathies were with that movement.

Dublin, Cork and Belfast unanimously reelected the outgoing Lord Mayors: Dublin, Alderman Laurence O'Neill; Cork, Councilor T. C. Butterfield; and Belfast, Councilor James Johnston. The Roman Catholic clergy would still appear to have representatives of both parties, Nationalist and Sinn Fein. Those who think Home Rule will ruin Ireland are inclined to give way, thinking Ireland of small importance compared with the larger stakes involved—others seeing in Home Rule freedom for the Irish people, are rejoicing freely. While a third party is quite obvious, upset that having not succeeded in wrecking the convention a way out is being found from the "Country of the free."

LETTERS

Compulsory Inoculation

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

One instance that came under my own observation was that of a man who died from meningitis due to inoculation, a Stanford man of great promise, who went in for intensive training (at the time the war broke out) on the campus, and later on was sent to the Presidio in San Francisco.

He went through this process of inoculation, his mother tells me, as all men do, and several weeks afterward his father called me up to say that four physicians had given up the case. I went in response to the call, to find four physicians in the house "pumping" in germs (serum) to kill the effects of the serum they had used the day before, as they had concluded that it was a "different kind of meningitis" from what they had thought they found at first.

Hopes were held out that this last serum would do the work. The man was unconscious when I went there and died in a few hours, after an illness of a very few days.

This is the only case that I have witnessed, but I have heard of many others. A few days ago, was in a department store shopping, and overheard the clerks discussing the death of a friend of theirs, who had died in the same way, from the same cause, and they were berating serum treatment at a great rate, as they said they had known of five cases in one company to die of the meningitis resulting from this treatment.

Last night a friend called me up telling me of a nephew who had been seriously ill for some weeks with meningitis, due (she said) to the serum treatment, and I am constantly hearing indirectly of deaths (many of them) resulting from this abominable practice. It appears to me that it is enough for our boys to willingly give their all to Uncle Sam, without this heathenish treatment, originating from Germany, being forced upon them.

(Signed) OBSERVER.
Palo Alto, Cal., Jan. 19, 1918.

GRAIN PRICES FOR 1918 CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Food Controller has, in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, and Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, agreed that the prices of corn harvested in 1918 shall be fixed on a basis somewhat similar to that adopted in 1917, namely: The maximum prices for 1. Wheat and rye will be based on an average price of 75s. per quarter of 504 pounds. 2. Barley will be based on an average price of 65s. per quarter of 448 pounds. 3. Oats will be based on an average price of 46s. 3d. per quarter of 336 pounds, and that an addition to the price of oats shall be allowed for the better classes sold for milling purposes.



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HOW BOLSHEVISM STANDS IN RUSSIA

Interview With Mr. Litvinoff Sheds Light on Question—Spread of Social Revolution to Other Countries Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—How long the Bolshevik Government will last may be an open question, but both at home and in the international sphere they are going ahead as if they were confident that they had come to stay. That is, of course, perfectly natural if they have confidence in themselves. Among other things they have appointed their representatives abroad, their "Ambassadors" in foreign countries, and in England this distinction has fallen, as has previously been reported, to Mr. Litvinoff, a Russian who is married to an Englishwoman, and who, although he has not been in Russia since the Bolsheviks assumed power, is in complete accord with their ideas. Mr. Litvinoff is not of the type of the doctrinaire Socialists. It is not to him, as one sometimes thinks it is even to one or two of socialism's leading exponents, a satisfying intellectual theory tending to produce a feeling of intellectual superiority to the rest of the world. To Mr. Litvinoff it is a system of practical politics which he considers is about to come into its own not merely in Russia, but in other countries as well.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently interviewed Mr. Litvinoff in the new offices he had taken for his work as Bolshevik Ambassador. Two rooms at the end of a long winding passage on the fourth floor of a typical London block of offices, rooms with no decorative features and with little furniture except the table in Mr. Litvinoff's room, one or two chairs and the telephone, do not constitute the typical embassy. However, they are within a few yards of Victoria Station on the one side, and a very short bus ride from Whitehall on the other side, so, no doubt, they serve the purpose well enough.

The staff consisted for the moment of a secretary only, a dark young Russian with a face alight with eagerness and laughter. Mr. Litvinoff himself is a man of medium height and solid build. His expression combines a considerable measure of good nature with a certain cynicism and a watchfulness such as might characterize a man who had experienced many rebuffs. For the rest he leaves a clear impression of energy, physical and mental, capable of surmounting the rush of work which "de facto recognition" apparently brings with it day and night.

In the course of the interview, Mr. Litvinoff, replying to a question as to his relations with the British Government, said: "They are constantly in communication with me on questions affecting the interests of Russian subjects here and of British subjects in Russia, and that is all that I need or desire in the way of recognition. I do not know or care whether this constitutes recognition according to the diplomatic dictionary; I am not concerned with the word at all. What I am concerned with is the thing itself, and I have certainly all the recognition by the British Government that is necessary for my work."

"Is it correct to say, as I have seen it said," The Christian Science Monitor interviewer asked, "that Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky have no expectation of establishing their position definitely in Russia, and that their object is to put as many of their ideas into practice as possible before they are overthrown, in the expectation that some of their work will survive?" "If you are referring to the present position of Lenin and Trotsky," Mr. Litvinoff replied, "I can say nothing about that. My editor, who has just arrived from Russia, considers that the present Government will last another two years at any rate. Particular individuals, however, may come or go according to circumstances, but the ideas which Lenin and Trotsky are endeavoring to introduce into world politics are bound to come. They are in the line of historical evolution, and I consider their coming as certain as the coming of next year. As to Mr. Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, personally, I can only say that his popularity in Russia is such as people here have no conception of at all. People will come from the most distant parts of Russia only to see Lenin. He is revered by the great mass of Russians. As to whether Lenin will succeed in establishing in Russia the Socialist republic he aims at, that depends entirely on the support he receives in other countries."

"You mean that the success of Bolshevism in Russia depends on the spread of the social revolution to other countries?" "That is so," Mr. Litvinoff replied. "A Socialist republic in Russia is impossible if all other countries remain capitalist and imperialist; in that case we could not stay and we would not wish to stay."

"Do you believe the social revolution is in fact spreading to other countries, apart from, say, Austria?" "There is Germany," Mr. Litvinoff said decidedly. "I see clear indications of the coming of the social revolution there, and the same is true of Italy, France and this country. If it does not come immediately, it will come after the war."

"What of the food conditions in Petrograd? Does not the Bolshevik ascendancy depend on satisfying the people's demand for food?" "Food conditions vary, according to varying circumstances. Sometimes the bread ration is good and sometimes it is not. Under the Krensky Government the food allowance available was sometimes much worse than it is today. Now that the Bolsheviks are gaining the ascendancy in Ukraine I expect conditions to improve despite the transport difficulties. I certainly

accuse the bourgeois Rada of holding up food supplies, for its stocks of food were the only thing it had to negotiate with in peace discussions."

"I have heard that myself," Mr. Litvinoff replied. "It is nonsense. Between the overthrow of a capitalist and imperialist régime and the establishment of a Socialist Republic there is a period when the superficial onlooker may say that socialistic ideas are being imposed on a country at the point of the bayonet. But, however, do you overthrow any existing order except by force. The Bolsheviks have only used force to overthrow a régime to which the mass of Russians were profoundly hostile, and they are only continuing to use force in order to prevent the old régime in one form or another securing its own restoration. The Bolsheviks are, as there is a mass of evidence in recent municipal elections and similar events to prove, the true representatives of the Russian people and they are using force that the will of the Russian people may prevail against the efforts of the old régime to reassert itself."

"What about your dissolution of the Constituent Assembly which was a body elected by the people under a wide suffrage?"

"The Constituent Assembly," Mr. Litvinoff replied, "in no case represented the Russian people. It was, for a reason which I will give you, a survival of the former régime which had been overthrown by the second revolution. The reason why it could not be regarded as representative of Russia is clearly shown in the case of the social revolutionary party. In Russia the electors voted, under the proportional representation system, for parties, not for individuals. The lists of candidates which each party proposed to send to Parliament were made up, of course, before the second revolution. When that event came about the social revolutionary party had split; the majority of it supported the Bolsheviks and a minority were against them. In other words the two sections of the party took up completely opposing points of view. In voting for the social revolutionary party as such, however, the Russian electors could not tell whether they were voting for social revolutionaries who favored the Bolsheviks—whom the people desired to support—or for social revolutionaries who were opposed to the Bolsheviks. Owing to this condition of things, therefore, we were absolutely right in claiming that the Constituent Assembly was not representative of the Russian people, and it was for this reason that the Bolsheviks passed a decree enabling the Constituent Assembly to recall their members if they were dissatisfied about the result of the election, and to vote freely again in full recognition of the facts of the case. It would, of course, have been quite reasonable not to have summoned the Constituent Assembly at all, but we wished to give it the opportunity of showing whether it was ready to carry out the people's wishes."

"How far does the ordinary Russian soldier or workman grasp the Bolshevik theories?" "Well it would be foolish to say that every one of them has a complete theoretical grasp of Socialism. But they have the class instinct and they have a most strong instinctive conviction that it is the only thing in accordance with their interests."

Meanwhile, Mr. Litvinoff indicated that the Bolshevik commissioners were proceeding with their purpose and applying socialist theories in every department of national life. In regard to the great question of the land, for example, the Bolshevik Government have decreed that the land is the property of the people as a whole and that there shall in future be no private ownership. The peasants have freely elected local land committees and the Government have given these local committees the right to use the land in accordance with the best interests of the people on the land, within the limits of the policy that there shall be no private ownership. That is to say, land will not be divided among the peasants, but may be let to the peasants under the Government. In this same way the industries of Russia have been nationalized and are controlled by committees of the workmen themselves.

Mr. Litvinoff had only a moment or two in which to see The Christian Science Monitor representative. He had only that day moved into his new offices and remarked that he was so overwhelmed with business that he worked day and night and weekends as well. Apparently he had no doubt whatever that this work would have the permanent results he expected. Incidentally, Mr. Litvinoff, who had just returned from the Nottingham congress of the British Labor Party, declared that he found the Labor delegates there enthusiastic for the second Russian revolution.

KENTUCKY DRY SECTIONS PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Kentucky is to be absolutely dry if laws passed by the Legislature can make it so. Late on Wednesday the House receded from its amendment to the Anti-Shipping Bill allowing a person to carry his own liquor into dry territory, and now whiskey, under its terms, cannot be carried in personal luggage. The Senate will pass the bill today.

DAIRYING TO BE TAUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Among industrial courses that will be offered at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College during the 1918 summer normal, according to Dr. J. C. Robert, director, will be classes in farm butter making, and in dairy farming.

BOOKS SHOW FOOD OFFICIALS GETTING PAY FROM PACKERS

(Continued from page one)

Priebe, a Swift employee, is the head. These regulations were:

That cold storage poultry of the 1916 pack should be turned loose.

That cold storage warehouses could not loan more than 70 per cent on storage of commodities.

That maximum prices of eggs be fixed affecting big cities, but not the rest of the country.

That profits on eggs be proportioned and made cumulative.

The man on the stand before Attorney F. J. Heney on Wednesday was Seymour H. Neuman of Chicago, editor of the Chicago Produce News. Mr. Neuman addressed himself first to the order of the Food Administration that the 1916 poultry crop in cold storage should be taken out and put on the market this winter. He said that the packers in 1916 determined to sell their poultry. Mr. Heney interjected that Priebe had sold out and that the poultry holdings of Swift & Co. had dropped from 19,000,000 pounds to 3,500,000 pounds. He added that he understood that Swift generally had sold about 65 per cent of the poultry crop of the country. The independents, continued Mr. Neuman, thought they saw a chance to make up for losses and bought in poultry until they held 95 per cent of that in storage last fall.

Then Mr. Priebe came to Chicago, the witness said, and held a conference with bankers, at which he suggested that they call their loans to independents in order to force their poultry into the market. Later he issued an order that 1916-17 turkeys must be out of storage by Jan. 1, 1918, and all other varieties of frozen poultry should come out by March. Independents protested against the Priebe action, continued Mr. Neuman. They said Mr. Priebe and tried to convince him that the big storage of 1916-17 poultry would help out the shortage in the 1917-18 crop. "Events," declared the witness, "showed they were right." A conference was called in Washington Jan. 6, 1918. Neuman went on, and the independents urged the impending shortage in frozen poultry. Mr. Priebe extended the time of the order from April 1 to May 1. Two weeks later he wired to have poultry moved as originally planned on March 1.

The bulk of the 1917-18 storing of poultry was done by that time. Swift & Co. and the William F. Priebe Company had loaded all the poultry they could get.

"I am sure," he said, "if an accurate warehouse report were to be had from the country, it would show that the packers own 90 per cent of the 1917-18 frozen poultry now in storage."

The witness added that Mr. Priebe had means of knowing what poultry there was in the country better than any other man. "The only man," said Mr. Heney, "having legitimate access to information showing how much poultry there was on March 1, was W. F. Priebe, and W. F. Priebe was general manager of the William F. Priebe Company, owned by Swift & Co., and drawing a salary down to date, our records show, of \$275 a month plus a commission."

The regulation that not more than 70 per cent of the value of goods in storage could be borrowed was next taken up. This regulation of the Food Administration under Mr. Priebe, it is said, went into effect on Sept. 15, 1917. The practice had been for the warehouse 90 to 95 and as much as 100 per cent on his produce in storage. In many cases independents borrowed 100 per cent and also the freight, it was said.

"This rule came in," said Mr. Heney, "just when the independents were getting their fingers pinched on the other rule, and couldn't buy the new crop, did it not?"

The witness assented. "The regulation did not affect Swift & Co. or the William F. Priebe Company, did it?" Mr. Heney asked. "No," replied the witness, "because they never borrow from the storage houses. They borrow their money in the millions, in other ways, and own great storage houses themselves."

In reply to Mr. Heney's question if this borrowing regulation did not reduce the price of poultry to the consumer, Mr. Neuman replied, "Its only effect was to cause the farmer to get less, that there was less competition than ever before, and that the public would have to pay more than before."

Poultry for 1918 was contracted for in August and September of last year, the witness said.

"Would it not be of quite some value to a man contracting as early as August if he knew what was going to happen?" inquired Mr. Heney. "It would make him a mint of money if he knew," was the answer.

"Do you have any reason to believe Priebe gave this information to Swift & Co. prior to the rule being given to the public?"

"Of course I can't prove it, but the fact that Swift & Co. contracted so heavily indicates it."

The witness said further that the 1917-18 poultry going to storage cost more money than the 1916-17 poultry in storage, plus the carrying charge, and further that the 1916-17 poultry of the independents was better poultry, so that if the independents had not been forced to put out their produce it would have sold nicely in competition with the 1917-18 poultry held by the packers.

Mr. Neuman then replied, in answer to a question, that Mr. Priebe sold short on eggs last spring and had heavy losses. In grand jury proceedings here last summer which led to the indictment of a number of local egg dealers, Mr. Neuman continued, Mr. Priebe had appeared as the principal

witness. "Not as an expert witness," asked Mr. Heney. "Not as an expert witness," replied the produce editor, "but as a witness telling his troubles."

The hearing then turned to egg regulation by the Federal Food Administration through Mr. Priebe, head of that department. The witness said that Mr. Priebe had got an agreement for maximum prices in the larger cities. In these cities, he said, the independents did 80 per cent of their business, while the packers did only 20 per cent there. In the territory outside of these cities which was not affected by war time prices, the packers, with their branch houses, did 80 per cent of their business, and so got the benefit of the higher prices outside the maximum price cities.

"So there seems to be a nigger in the woodpile in every one of these propositions we tackle," said Mr. Heney. "It looks so to me," replied the witness. "It is the consensus of opinion in the trade."

"Are there many that you find who fear the packers and are unwilling to state the facts," asked Mr. Heney. "I don't know of many of them except small ones," the editor answered. "The large people must sell a large portion of their produce at certain times of the year to the packers, and they would not dare come here."

"There is one railroad company still being punished by the packers because it did not favor the big packers as much as they thought it should," declared Mr. Heney. "The business of the big packers is so great that they are able to make the difference between loss and profit for a year for a railroad. That is a pretty powerful influence. We get it right from their books."

The final point to be discussed in connection with food administration regulation under Mr. Priebe was regulation of egg profits. This rule went into effect early this month. The witness said the regulation provided for a profit of 5 per cent to the storeroom, to the jobber 4 per cent, to the distributor not more than 8 per cent, and to the hotel supply man 12 per cent. Among the independents, said the editor, there are few who perform more than one function, while the packers can perform all these functions through subsidiaries and can take in all those profits and make a handsome profit.

Returning to the rule limiting to 70 per cent of the value of the commodity what can be loaned on a warehouse receipt, Mr. Neuman said the effect of the rule was to hamper the buying and storing capacity of independents very considerably, while packers were not governed by it, and that it was bound to crowd small independents and without question give the packers greater control of butter, poultry, eggs and cheese, and at the same time fail to reduce the price to the consumer.

"Concentration of products in one hand will make prices higher rather than lower," said the editor. "That rule," replied the Federal Trade Attorney, "of course has the effect of giving the advantage to the man with the largest amount of credit and cash."

Politicians Involved

Dealings With Packers for Their Mutual Advantage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—How big business works with politicians at Washington for their mutual advantage was given striking illustration in a series of remarkable letters read into the record before an examiner for the Federal Trade Commission here on Wednesday by Francis Heney. The letters disclose relations of the great packers with figures of national importance in the Republican Party. They were presented in the course of a public hearing of the Federal Trade Commission on the packing industry.

The correspondence read by Mr. Heney, attorney for the commission, relates to the efforts of John C. Eversman to get himself hired by the packers as their chief representative in Washington. Mr. Eversman at the time—less than a year ago—was secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee. He finally got a job with Wilson & Co. as their general representative in Washington and holds it now.

James B. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican National Committee, comes into the correspondence by way of illustration. Mr. Eversman wrote the packers that Mr. Reynolds was doing work for the woolens people such as he wanted to do for them. Mr. Eversman wrote: "A somewhat similar arrangement is conducted by the woolens manufacturers in having Mr. Reynolds, secretary of the National Republican Committee, to watch matters for them."

The name of Fred Upham of Chicago is mentioned at the beginning of the negotiations between Eversman and the packers, chronicled in Wednesday letters. Mr. Upham recently was elected treasurer of the Republican National Committee. He has handled national convention arrangements for the party here in Chicago for the last three or four conventions. Senator James E. Watson is shown in the correspondence as a man to whom the packers turn in seeking to block rail legislation they do not like. Congressman William B. McKinley appears in the letters as conferring with the packers, and, in conversation with Mr. Eversman regarding the packers, as wondering "if we are not losing some valuable time and opportunities of getting in on the ground floor."

Influencing of the public press in favor of the packers through some of the newspaper correspondents in Washington was promised by Mr. Eversman. He laid great stress on press correspondents in his recommendation of himself to the packers. He proposed "whenever necessary to secure the cooperation of newspaper corre-

spondents and other agencies of publicity along any line desired." Within two weeks after he and Wilson & Co. came together on terms and about the time he signed his contract, he reported he had "arranged to have a representative of one of the largest press associations, entitled to the privileges of the floor of the House, to represent us without additional cost."

Campaign funds are noted in the narrative of the letters. Mr. Eversman making mention of the fact that "as assistant treasurer of the Republican congressional committee," he had "a fairly good idea of the contributions made in the past."

He proposed also to be engaged to "arrange for a few men particularly among Republicans, to be prepared to lead any particular proper fight." He dwelt in his original proposal on his wide acquaintance among both Republicans and Democrats.

The purpose of these relations advanced on one side and considered on the other and finally adopted by one firm, it becomes clear from the correspondence, was to influence legislation at the national capital, to influence the public through press correspondents in Washington, to endeavor to anticipate negative or affirmative congressional action, to keep a card index of legislators and how they could be reached—all for the benefit of the packers in getting what they wanted at the seat of Government.

Mr. Eversman at the time negotiations between him and the packers were warming up was secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee. The first letter read yesterday was dated May 5, 1918. The correspondence incidentally was taken by agents of the Federal Trade Commission principally from the files of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Wilson & Co.

Mr. Heney said it took him a week to get from C. J. Faulkner Jr. the letter in which Mr. Eversman set forth his qualifications for the position he proposed and in which he outlined the work for the packers he had in view. This letter lays much stress on Mr. Eversman's political associations. It notes that he "since 1913 has been secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee, identified actively with national politics for the last 10 years, most of the time as assistant treasurer of the Republican congressional committee," "for years clerk of House committees," and "for eight years confidential secretary of Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois."

A report from Washington last night, after the letters had been made public here, said that he had retired from the National Republican Congressional Committee about a month ago, at the time of the biennial elections.

A number of Eversman letters to the packers are written on stationery with the letterheads of Eversman as secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee.

The plan that Mr. Eversman proposed to the packers was that he be made their chief Washington representative. This was presented to four of the packers in Chicago—Armour, Swift, Wilson, and in addition either Morris or Cudahy, it is apparent. For his services he asked them to "contribute jointly a sum about what would be paid a first class clerk in one of your offices (and such reasonable and fair expenses as shall appeal to you), about \$105 (apiece) per month or an annual basis."

Mr. Eversman urged himself with much assiduity. Correspondence shows Swift, Armour and Wilson considering the proposition, but finally it dwindled down to Wilson & Co., and in July of 1918 Eversman signed a contract with Wilson for \$2500 a year and no expenses. He was to do what other work he chose, but in the packing industry was exclusively engaged to Wilson & Co.

Mr. Eversman immediately got to work, according to the letters presented before the Federal Trade Commission Examiner, V. D. Skipworth, vice-president of Wilson & Co., asked him for information about the Federal Trade Commission, and Mr. Heney, its attorney, the letters show, and Mr. Eversman sent it. In August, 1917, Mr. Eversman wrote to Mr. Skipworth that as Thomas E. Wilson, president of the company, was coming to Washington he would "esteem it a privilege to get up a little luncheon or dinner party and invite a few senators, congressmen and influential correspondents to meet you gentlemen." Later Mr. Skipworth, the correspondence indicates, asked him to see Senator Watson about retention of power to fix rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission during the war. Mr. Watson is on the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Mr. Eversman kept the packers posted on such developments.

Letter Sent to Commission

Mr. Heney Points Out Writ of Error Delayed Examination of Papers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, in an open letter to the commission today has pointed out that a writ of error by Judge Baker against a government search warrant had delayed examination of papers from the private vaults of Henry Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co.

"An attorney or even a multi-millionaire accused of a felony has no more rights than a hobo or an I. W. W.," Mr. Heney said. "The law draws no distinction between the silk hat and the red shirt anarchist."

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER PLATINUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government today issued commanding orders for all platinum supplies in the United States, and took over all talc and added property needed to increase the production of this vital explosive. It also moved to take over a number of manufacturing plants in the East needed for rifle and arms manufacture.

Newly Enlarged Store

Spring Opening in 2 More Days
Friday and Saturday will be devoted to the preliminary showing of new styles—and final clearances of odd winter merchandise.

Misses' SPRING Suits at \$25 to \$45

Tailored styles with vestees of satin, pique and fancy cords—many of them buttoning quite high. Semi-tailored styles, short coats and narrow belts, coats with long revers and leather belts (as illustrated). Suits in Eton and pony effects, many braid trimmed.

The materials are of the finer qualities which accentuate and preserve the lines—many from our own men's-wear navy serge—others in silvertone, duvet de laine and wool jersey. All sizes for misses—fourth floor.

Misses' SPRING Dresses

Serge and taffeta dresses at 19.50 and 25.00—the materials young ladies most favor this Spring in qualities unusually fine at these prices. The models, draped or straight line, are fascinating.

WOMEN'S SPRING Suits

The Spring suits are certain to lend grace and smartness to any figure—whether the choice falls upon the flare and ripple models, Eton or box-coat styles.

\$35 and \$45

Beautifully tailored suits of our own serge. Others, semi-tailored, are trimmed with silk braid. New vestees, collars and cuffs feature in charming models. Third Floor.

WOMEN'S SPRING Waists many styles

In Georgette, crepe de chine, satin, wash silk, voile, batiste. Many styles for wear with the new Eton and box-coat suits, with fluted frills, smart box-plaited vestee effects, cross-bar tuckings—some with choker collars, some with roll collars. Price 5.75.

Batiste Waists, 3.95

Finer quality—impossible at this price, except the maker owned the material at last Fall's prices. Several smart tailored styles.

Dimity Waists, new styles at 2.25. Street Floor—New Building

WOMEN'S Inexpensive SPRING Dresses

Serge Dresses, simulating tailored suits, in Bolero effect with buttoned-through bodice and sleeves, sash and tunic skirt. Navy blue. Price 17.50.

Taffeta Dresses, with Georgette sleeves, straight line and jacket effects. Price 15.00. Fourth Floor

NEW Goods in several departments

Nightgowns at 1.50—in the fine nainsooks, muslins and Wind-roses. Flute laces, Val. laces, touches of delicate embroidery.

Chamoisette Gloves at 85c, worth 1.00 pair, special for Friday and Saturday.

Sleeveless Wool Sweaters at 3.50, slipover style, fashionable Shetland wool, in rose, turquoise, green, etc.

Negligees at 12.95—Crepe de chine, lace trimmed or hand emb. Dainty jacket or girle styles.

Neckwear at 1.00—Organdie collar and cuff sets, plaited with colored edge; organdie collars, hand emb. or lace trimmed.

Black Silk Hose at 1.00, with lisle tops and soles. Mail Orders Filled

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston



WOMEN'S SPRING Coats

Duvet de laine coats, semi-tailored and well tailored, with overcollar of silk—silvertone coats, military belt effect—other coats with inverted plaits, round collars, fancy stitching and other smart features.

\$35 and \$45

Also Misses' Coats in a much enlarged space—complete assortments—many new styles in silvertone, velours, serge, gabardine, Bedford cord, etc., at 35.00 and 45.00. Third Floor.

WOMEN'S SPRING Dresses of jersey

Tunic skirts, plaited skirts, straight line skirts, pocketed skirts, surplice bodices, white satin collars and revers, high collars, fringed sashes, etc. Price 35.00

The colors include soft tones of taupe, kangaroo gray, Copenhagen, turquoise, etc.

Serge Dresses, 19.50

Note the tunic skirts, in effects gathered, plaited, corded or straight; the surplice or tailored bodices; the crushed belts, fancy stitching and other new points.

Third Floor—New Building

WOMEN'S SPRING Skirts in wool plaids

Kilted Plaid Skirts, with pockets set in like trouser pockets, and finished with tailored tab. Wide belt forms unusual yoke. Price 12.50.

Black and White Plaid Skirts, plaited styles, with pockets and belt. Price 13.75.

CLEARANCE Dresses, Coats, Suits

	Formerly	Price
1 Brocade Evening Dress.....	75.00	35.00
1 Georgette Evening Dress.....	58.00	19.50
3 Chiffon Velvet Afternoon Dresses.....	75.00	37.50
1 Reassembled Georgette Dress.....	75.00	37.50
1 Three-Piece Brocade Dress.....	65.00	22.50
3 Velvet Afternoon Dresses.....	35.00	19.75
2 Evening Dresses, taffeta.....	25.00	10.00
1 Model Satin Dress, black.....	75.00	37.50
1 Velvet Dress, Hibernian model.....	200.00	95.00
4 Model Gowns, last season's.....	45.00	22.50
2 Crepe de Chine Dresses.....	45.00	22.50
2 Flinch Crepe de Chine Dresses.....	25.50	14.75
2 Georgette Crepe and Satin Dresses.....	25.50	19.75
1 Joseph Model Gown.....	125.00	35.00
1 Net Afternoon Dress.....	35.00	22.50
1 Taffeta Evening Dress.....	45.00	22.50
6 Sport Suits.....	35.00	25.50
3 Mixture Suits, leather belts.....	45.00	25.50
1 Chiffon Velvet Suit.....	75.00	37.50
1 Tan Silk Jersey Suit.....	50.00	45.00
1 Chiffon Velvet Suit.....	50.00	30.00
5 Serge Suits, last season's.....	45.00	22.50
1 Pongee Afternoon Coat.....	30.00	13.00
2 White Mohair Motor Coats.....	12.50	6.75
1 Jersey Sport Coat.....	12.50	5.00
10 Burgundy Velours Coats.....	35.00	25.00
10 Heather Mixture Coats.....	25.00	17.50
10 Heather Motor Coats.....	25.00	17.50
1 Wool Mixture Coat.....	29.50	15.00
Now on sale—some may be sold		when

FISH INQUIRY ORDER
AGAIN BROUGHT UP

Measure Introduced in Massachusetts House to Be Further Considered in Upper Branch on Motion of Senator Reed

The proposed legislative investigation of the fish industry at the Boston Fish Pier, with especial relation to the prevailing high prices of that commodity in all parts of the State, has received a setback in the Senate and the subject was scheduled to be further considered this afternoon. Senator Reed of Taunton on Wednesday asked for reconsideration of the order authorizing the investigation, and it was agreed that the question should be reopened.

When the order, introduced in the House by Representative Allen of Newton, was reached this week in the Senate, Senator Reed demanded full explanation as to its significance. He said he wanted to be certain that the investigation committee would not develop into "one of those parasitic recess committees" which sit all summer.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester, one of the Republican leaders of the upper branch, defended the proposition, declaring that if the allegations of the Federal Government relative to a fish combine existing at the Fish Pier were true, the investigation proposed by Mr. Allen was a necessity. He explained that the pending federal suit, based upon alleged violation of the anti-trust laws, did not go sufficiently into the local situation, covering, he said, merely the interstate commerce phase. He believed the legislative investigation warranted as supplementing the efforts of the United States Government.

After agreeing to reopen the fish question, the Senate adopted House resolutions urging Congress to provide for the drafting of aliens. Senator Gifford asked if the bill, reported by the Committee on Taxation, did not provide for assessing personal property in the places where it is located, instead of where the owner lives. If that view were true he believed the subject had a vital bearing upon assessments throughout Massachusetts, and especially in Boston. The Senator planned to go thoroughly into the subject today.

The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably a bill to increase the traveling expense of members of the General Court. Under suspension of the rules, Mayor Peters' bill to prevent extortion of city employees for campaign funds was admitted.

Land Descriptions Bill

Unanimously the House rejected, on Wednesday, a bill to require assessors to furnish tax collectors with descriptions of land to be sold for non-payment of taxes. The land descriptions in question, it was stated, had to be secured from probate courts and were just as available for collectors as for assessors.

The Committee on State House and Libraries reported an appropriation of \$100,000 for completion of the state house grounds under the act of 1916. The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Mr. Sawyer of Ware that labor on roads and bridges under the highway commission be exempted from the eight-hour law.

From the Committee on Counties a favorable report was received on the bill to include county employees with state and municipal employees in the class whose pay as soldiers shall equal the difference between the pay for their civil and military employment.

FOOD OFFICIAL TRACES
ENEMY PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Henry A. Page, Food Administrator of North Carolina, is in receipt of reports indicating that a German propaganda has been started in Eastern North Carolina, where reports are being circulated to the effect that the Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture, or some other governmental agency, is going to limit the acreage which may be planted this year in staple crops per horse or mule. Mr. Page has appealed for information which may lead to running down to the source such reports.

ALIEN CHILDREN IN
CANADIAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SASKATOON, Sask.—"There is only one safe and sane way to Canadianize these children," said J. T. M. Anderson, inspector of schools at Yorkton, Sask., in addressing the 3000 delegates attending the annual convention of the Saskatchewan school trustees recently, "and that is by placing strong types of Canadian manhood and womanhood in their public schools."

"It is impracticable and practically impossible, under conditions which exist in Saskatchewan, to teach children to read and write in two languages in many of the elementary schools," he went on to say. "There can be absolutely no doubt about the first steps in the solution of the problem of Canadianizing the foreign-speaking peoples—which is the teaching of the English language and the ideas of Canadian citizenship."

Mr. Anderson divided the foreign born into three groups. First, a small number educated in the English language but who often possessed loyalty of mixed leanings and dual citizenship;

second, those born abroad but who have "become thoroughly Canadianized"; and third and most numerous, those with no understanding of Canadian social standards and institutions who, unless different policies were adopted throughout Western Canada, had little hope of ever rising above the present level of ignorance and illiteracy.

National unity, he held, could only be brought about by a common language. It was a national issue and a remedy must be found to overcome the handicaps to the accomplishment of this end. In the opinion of the speaker, the solution lay largely in the elementary schools, and, as education was a provincial concern, the responsibility lay at the doors of the provincial legislatures. "If a proper uniform system could be agreed upon by all the provinces concerned, then," said Mr. Anderson, "the future would be assured."

POULTRY PLENTY
BUT PRICES HIGH

Little Effect Noted in Massachusetts on Large Quantities of Storage Birds Released

While large quantities of poultry have been released for sale in the United States by the recent ruling of the national Food Administration, which requires cold-storage holdings to be on the markets by March 1, little effect is noted in Massachusetts for the state law limits the time of keeping poultry in cold storage to one year. Dealers report that the demand is not very heavy, but prices continue generally higher than last year, which does not have a stimulating effect on the market.

Those close in touch with the situation explain that the market has been so arranged by the National Food Administration that the large quantities of cold-storage birds forced on the market by the recent order will be taken care of by an abnormal demand fostered by another rule of the administration forbidding the sale of fresh chickens until May 1.

Aided by the figures from the Massachusetts Board of Health, telling when poultry is placed in the warehouses, and when it should be taken out, the Massachusetts Food Administration is seeing that the federal order is obeyed. Larger quantities than usual are being put on public sale, dealers explain, as more is required to fill the demand usually cared for by fresh birds. But here another factor is introduced as dealers are able to keep birds for 10 days and still sell them as fresh, so for another week fresh poultry will be on sale.

"Wholesalers are glad to get the chance to get rid of the accumulated holdings of two bad seasons," said one Faneuil Hall retailer. In the more recent rules ordering specified poultry on the market before March 1, an added sentence seems to many to take the force out of the order. This addition allows those directly dealing with the public a 30 days additional to dispose of their holdings and also allows a further period of time for those who have been held up by transportation difficulties.

Such provisions, allowing dealers to hold back supplies which the public have been led to believe are forced on the market, are discussed by many at this time when the head of the poultry division of the Food Administration is figuring in the packer exposés in Washington, as an alleged "Swift" employee. The most recent report on cold-storage holdings throughout the country by the United States Bureau of Markets, Feb. 1, 1918, shows a steady reduction in the poultry holdings as compared with a steady increase at this time last year.

MUNICIPAL-OWNED
RAILWAY PROPOSED

Legislation Is Asked for Taking Over and Operating at Cost Plus Depreciation the Taunton and Pawtucket Line

Enactment of special legislation to authorize municipal ownership and operation of the Taunton and Pawtucket Street Railway is pending before the Massachusetts Legislature. Among some members there is a disposition to broaden the measure to make it general in character, permitting municipal ownership of street railways by any community.

Senator Silas D. Reed of Taunton, in explaining his bill, said it is a question of authorizing the cities of Taunton and Attleboro and the towns of Rehoboth and Seekonk to purchase, or take, the line or see it discontinued. Since the villages along the route have been developed by the trolley, its abandonment, Senator Reed says, would work a hardship to the owners of the many small homes now served, the majority of whom commute daily to the jewelry factories of Attleboro, or to Taunton. It is believed that a prospective loss of taxes, resulting from abandonment of these homes, warrants the communities in taking over the line.

Indorsement of the municipal ownership plan has been unanimously given, says the Senator, by the city councils of Taunton and Attleboro, while the plan is favored by the selectmen of Rehoboth and Seekonk. The desire of the residents to retain the service is indicated in the fact that for some time they have been voluntarily paying a 7-cent fare, though the road is allowed to charge only 6 cents.

Recently the property was sold as junk and efforts have been made to obtain subscriptions among the residents to keep it going, but without complete success.

Senator Reed's bill would authorize purchase at a sum not to exceed \$125,000. It would permit the cities and towns to issue 25-year bonds not to exceed 7 per cent interest per annum, the rate at which bonds of the West End Street Railway, in Boston, are now issued. The purchase price would be apportioned between the communities by the Public Service Commission, which also would regulate the fares.

The plan is to give service at cost and the funding of depreciation likely will be required. Of the seven directors contemplated, three would be residents of Taunton, two of Attleboro and one each of Rehoboth and Seekonk. Directors would be appointed by the city governments and by the town meetings, to serve one-year terms.

A related measure before the Legislature would permit municipal aid for the Swansea & Seekonk Street Railway. The towns of Swansea, Seekonk and Rehoboth would be authorized to guarantee the bonds and also guarantee the stockholders a 6 per cent return. Such guarantee would give the municipalities the option of purchasing the property.

AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—At the Washington's Birthday Luncheon of the American Women's Club, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Providence, R. I., addressed the members on the part in war, both overseas and at home. Among the most important problems for

women to consider, Mrs. Livingstone said, was the international situation which would follow the conflict. In the United States, the people throughout the country understood each other, despite superficial differences, but the young men of America were going into Europe, where there were many nations and many customs, and it was impossible for them to live in touch with such varied ideas and not return with international and inter-racial problems to solve.

IMPORTED FISH
BELOW DOMESTIC

Boston Pays More for Mackerel Caught Near By Than for That Shipped From Korea

Bull's-eye or hard-head mackerel taken in the Pacific Ocean by Japanese fishermen, salted in Korea, shipped from Kobe to the United States, and distributed in New England, despite the shortage of shipping, high cost of transportation and other modern high expenses, are sold at lower prices than mackerel taken in the North Atlantic Ocean, according to Boston dealers. An "experiment" shipment has been sent from Kobe to the Royal Fish Company of Vancouver, B. C., consisting of 50 kegs, due in New England within a short time. No prices are quoted on this fish before arrival.

Irish mackerel are salted and shipped across the Atlantic to Boston, selling as high as \$38 a barrel, wholesale. New England mackerel sell as high as \$45 per barrel, 170 count to a barrel, according to Boston dealers. Korean mackerel are expected to sell below \$30 a barrel. The fish is distinctly different in appearance from the North Atlantic mackerel. There is not much demand for the bull's-eye variety in local markets, and Boston dealers say that when a demand is established the fish will not be as expensive as now.

The Korean mackerel is caught at less expense than those in the North Atlantic, the production cost being one-tenth that of this variety.

Dealers explain the low cost of transportation by the statement that Japanese steamers are used and that these vessels are not allowed to enter the submarine zones.

TAGORE'S NAME IN
HINDU PLOT TRIAL

Documents Disclose Also More About Germany's Part in Conspiracy Against England in India—Luxburg Messages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The statement that the recent visit of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu philosopher, to the United States was made at the suggestion of the alleged conspirators in the so-called German-Hindu plot to overthrow the British rule in India, is contained in a document introduced by the prosecution in the German-Hindu plot trial on Wednesday. This document was a de-coded letter written, the United States Government claims, by Dr. C. K. Chakravarty of New York, the chief Hindu agent of the German Government in the United States and the Orient.

Other important documents introduced in evidence by the Government Wednesday were so-called Chakravarty messages, letters signed by Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to the United States, and a series of de-coded cablegrams that passed between the German Foreign Office and Washington and Peking by way of Swedish channels and Count von Luxburg at Buenos Aires.

Some of the assertions made in these documents were to the effect that large sums of money were supplied the alleged conspirators by the German Government; that Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese Foreign Minister, had always been sympathetic with "our cause" but that "the influence of Sun Yat Sen still persists in opposing us," that agents of the alleged conspiracy were at work in England, France, United States, Japan, China, Germany, various other countries and islands of the sea; according to a message from Zimmerman to Bernstorff a Japanese agent working under important instructions from Berlin was allowed as much as \$50,000 for the execution of his plan in America and Eastern Asia.

that it was planned to send German officers from the United States to head revolutionary bodies to be raised in Central and South American countries for the purposes of the alleged revolution.

The document referring to Tagore, postmarked "Washington, Nov. 21, 1916," and addressed to Z. N. G. O. Officers, Amsterdam, Holland, was in part: "Rabindranath Tagore has come at our suggestion and saw Count Okuma, Baron Shimpel Goto, Masaburo Susuki, Marquis Yamanouchi, Count Terauchi and others. Terauchi is favorable and others are sympathetic. Rash Behari Bose is still there to see whether they can be persuaded to do something positive for our cause. Yamatashimbin is strongly advocating our cause."

The so-called Luxburg messages referred to above were de-coded by means of a code book and transposition cable furnished by the United States State Department by the German Embassy at Washington at a time previous to the events in question. They are in part as follows: "Foreign office, 27th of May, 13 for legation, Peking, 416. The confidential agent of the nationalists here, the Indian Tarak Nath Das, an American citizen, is leaving for Peking by Siberian Railway. Please give him up to ten thousand marks. I will arrange the rest. Zimmerman for Embassy, Washington: Please advise Chakravarty, Luxburg."

Two messages from Zimmerman to Bernstorff, forwarded by Luxburg as one message, were:

"Berlin telegraphs No. 28 of May 19, answer to telegram No. 23: Your Excellency is empowered to give these Indians \$20,000. No. 29 of May 19 for legation, Peking, No. 17 of May 19 in continuation of telegram No. 16: Please in making direct payments to Das avoid receipts. Das will receipt in payment through a third party as Edward Schuster, Zimmerman."

Mr. Bryan Disclaims Connection
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Jennings Bryan, when asked about the report that the defendants in the San Francisco trial of Hindus, charged with plotting to obtain Indian home rule were to call him as a witness, said: "I know nothing whatever about the matter. I have never heard of it."

COMMITTEE NAMED
TO CHECK DISPUTES

Arrangement Put Into Operation by Employers and Employees to Obviate Labor Difficulties in San Francisco Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An arrangement that is expected by both employers' and employees' organizations to forestall and thus obviate industrial wage disputes in the building industries in San Francisco has been put into operation by the formation of a joint conference committee by the Building Trades Council, representing the labor unions on the one hand, and the Building Industries Association, representing the employers on the other hand.

The joint conference committee, which is made up of five representatives of the employees and five of the employers, is a permanent body, and to it all wage disputes or grievances regarding trade agreements or conditions are to be referred and its decision in the matter is final. Several decisions have already been made by the joint conference committee, some of the findings being in favor of the workmen and some in favor of employers.

This new body, which was formed through the agency of P. H. McCarthy, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and H. E. Fessenden of the San Francisco Building Industries Association, is expected to constitute the virtual solution of labor problems in the building trades and thus to do much to bring about industrial peace in San Francisco.

RESOLUTION ON ARMY SUPPLIES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The convention of Agricultural Societies of Manitoba has passed a resolution urging that in the interest of the food supply for the armies, all cured pork suitable for shipment overseas be withdrawn from the retail market, and that suitable storage places be provided by the Government.

A Tribute

The patriotism of the employes of Swift & Company is being manifested in so many substantial ways that we take pride in acknowledging here the evidence of their staunch Americanism

3089 men from our ranks are now in army khaki and sailor blue uniforms.

This impressive figure represents nearly a full regiment from this firm.

In this Swift Legion of Honor, 103 of the men have won commissions in the army.

When "Preparedness" was the admonishment of the hour—the Swift Military Club was organized—in it have been trained hundreds of men.

It is our local "West Point"—we know that its graduates are better soldiers because they have gone into the army and have been promptly promoted. Some of them have won commissions.

28,718 Swift employes own Liberty Bonds, to the amount of \$3,879,700.

The women employes of Swift & Company, and the wives and mothers of employes, have turned thousands of pounds of wool into sweaters, socks, helmets and scarfs for our men in uniform.

They have donated large sums of money to the various war relief organizations.

They have contributed largely to the Y. M. C. A. and other war funds.

It is an inspiration to observe the flags waving on the desks of department heads in our Chicago office, indicating that every employe in the department is buying War Savings Stamps every week.

Swift employes, voluntarily, are contributing weekly sums to a comfort fund through their Military Welfare Association to provide their associates in service with war comforts, sweets and other needs.

Food Conservation pledges are being kept in their homes.

In our employes' restaurants we are abstaining from meat and wheat on the days now on our war calendar, and are doing it cheerfully.

The name of Swift was never associated with more valiant patriots than the men and women who make up its official family.

The company is proud of this magnificent war record.

Our employes know that there will be other appeals and they stand as a unit, 48,000 strong, eager to give and sacrifice more.

With a full and grave conception of our mutual obligation we blend our loyalty and responsibility with theirs.

Swift & Company

L. F. Swift President.



Garments of English Style

TRADE MARK

Tweed-O-Wool

SUITS and COATS

are quite as smartly effective the second and third seasons as when new.

Their fabric is a new knit-tweed of pure worsted, damp-proof, non-wrinkling, and ready to withstand an almost endless amount of hard wear.

Tweed-O-Wool suits, top-coats, vests, and knickerbockers are in heather mixtures and plain shades. The longer you wear them the more fond of them you grow and the oftener you wear them.

Sole N. E. Agts.
127 Tremont St.
BOSTON, MASS.

\$25 to \$33.50

Favorite garments—

TRADE MARK

Tweed-O-Wool

SUITS and COATS

because they combine comfort, service, and economy with unquestioned smartness.

Their new knit-tweed fabric of pure worsted amply justifies the precision of their swinging tailored lines. It is damp-proof and non-wrinkling and withstands a world of hard wear in both the heather mixtures and plain shades.

Write for fashion proofs

THE M. & M. COMPANY, Scranton, Pa.

Sold exclusively in
New England, by Morse Bros., Inc., 127 Tremont Street, Boston
New York, by Franklin Simon & Co., 8th Avenue and 35th Street
Philadelphia, by Elaylock & Blynn, Inc., 1928 Chestnut Street

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Salt Mackerel

Direct from the Fishing Boats to You



Your pail is ready—fat, meaty, juicy mackerel—send no money—try the fish first.

Frank E. Davis President.

It's thirty-three years, come next September, since I began supplying the choicest of Gloucester's famous mackerel direct to the homes of families throughout the country.

Our Own Home Kind

People here in Gloucester, the leading fish port of America, laughed at me when I began to sell mackerel by mail. They didn't realize how hard it is for other people to get good fish. But I did. So I decided to make it easy for everybody, everywhere, to have full-flavored, wholesome fish, the kind we pick for our own eating here at Gloucester. 65,000 families are buying from us today.

Fishmen for Generations

You see, I know fish. My folks, "way back," have always been fishermen. They helped found Gloucester in 1823. My boyhood days were spent aboard fishing boats. Catching fish, knowing the choicest and picking them out, cleaning and curing them the right way, has been my constant occupation.

Thirty Years' Development

Today our business is housed in a modern, four-story, concrete building, with 20,000 square feet of floor space; fitted with the most improved and sanitary equipment for cleaning and packing fish. Standing at the water's edge, the fishermen's catches are brought right into the building. They go to your table with "the tang of the sea" in them.

Such a GOOD Breakfast!

A fat, tender, juicy Davis' Mackerel broiled to a sizzling brown; some butter, a sprinkling of pepper, a touch of lemon, if you wish—how good it smells, how inviting it looks, how pleasing it tastes, and, oh, how it satisfies!—the favorite breakfast dish of thousands.

Send No Cash—Try the Mackerel First

I want you to know before you pay that my fish will please you. If there is any possibility of a risk, I want it to be at my expense. Write today, and I'll ship at once a pail of my mackerel containing 9 lbs. of fish more than sufficient for a people, all charges prepaid, so that your family can have a real Gloucester treat. Sunday morning.

Then—if my mackerel is not better than any you have ever tasted, send back the rest at my expense.

If you are pleased with them—and I'm sure you will be—send me \$4.50, and at the same time ask for "Description List of Davis' Fish," sold only direct, never to dealers.

Remember: Meat, flour, potatoes, everything has gone "way up in price." In comparison, Davis' mackerel is low. An economical food—so good to eat, so nutritious! The "Sea Food Cook Book" that goes with the fish will tell you just how to prepare them.

In forwarding your order send your business card, letter head or reference, and state that you will remit \$4.50 within ten days or return the fish. Upon receipt of your order I will promptly send a pail of Davis' Mackerel without further obligation on your part, all charges prepaid.

FRANK E. DAVIS CO.
330 Central Wharf
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

AUTOCRACY'S FINAL OVERTHROW URGED

United States Senator Borah Says
It Is the Real and Only Aim
of the War and the Fulfillment
of the True American Ideal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the ideals of George Washington and the ideals of Frederick the Great are at war on the battlefield of Europe, and that there is just one aim for the people of this country to keep in mind, and that is to destroy the Hohenzollern dynasty, was declared by William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, recently, in a speech before the Traffic Club.

Senator Borah said that "we should all like to see Belgium completely restored to her own Alsace-Lorraine and returned to France, Serbia restored, and we should like to see democracy prevail in the European world; but let us not forget that the great issue is whether the doctrine of the Kaiser or those of George Washington shall prevail."

Senator Borah prefaced his speech by pleading his inability to speak comprehensively of the life and services of Washington, as they have been known and so often told and retold, and continued, in part:

"But there is a greater Washington now, one whose place in the affairs of the world is to excite anew the wonder and admiration of all. I feel it is yet too soon, even if I were able to do so, to place an estimate on his fame. It cannot be adequately gauged until this fearful struggle shall have ended, and, with its sufferings and sacrifices behind us, the human family, weary and discouraged, begins over its slow climb to a higher and better civilization. It will not be fully understood nor wholly comprehended until those at the peace table take up the vexed problems of nationality, and, seeking to find homes and rest for the disembodied spirits of the martyr nations of Europe, out of sheer necessity begin to apply that principle of federation upon which Washington and his countrymen constructed this Republic. On that occasion, every loyal leader of the people will turn anew the pages of his life, and study with added zeal the principles of government upon which he built this splendid fabric of ours. Washington will then stand out not only as the great American, the founder of this Republic, but as the most imposing historic figure of all who have had to do with the science of government."

"But while this larger view shall be left for others, I shall undertake to say a word on the dominating principle of his life, for it is of exceptional significance to us now. There is scarcely any duty resting upon the citizen or any phase or feature of national activity but may find instruction and illumination in some thought or deed of this many-sided man. His wide-ranging and masterful spirit explored the whole realm of individual responsibility and the whole field of national activity and left words of advice and counsel in regard to them all. But the sovereign passion which shaped all action and molded every deed was his devotion to his country. The imperious principle to which all plans and purposes, all policies, foreign and domestic, conformed was his Americanism. The long war through which we have passed left its hatred and its bitterness on the one hand and its deep sympathy and gratitude on the other. Some were strongly swayed by these conditions. But while he violated no tenet of good faith and scrupulously observed all rules of national honor, nothing could move him from his purpose to build here a nation and clothe it with dignity and power. Above all things, above personal comfort and self-aggrandizement, above kith and kin and blood and glory and power, was his country. Personal likes or dislikes, faction or party, slander or flattery, defeat or triumph, swayed him not at all."

"In the organization of the Government, in giving it form and outward structure, Washington relied greatly on the men around him. But it was his own distinctive province to impart to the people so lately separated into colonies a national spirit, a common purpose—to give a soul, as it were, to a people. Above all his countrymen, he perfectly understood how frail constitutions are without that mystic tie which holds a people together after all forms of government have broken down or perished. If there was one plea more constantly on his lips than all others, it was a plea for unity. He vigilantly sought to stay the rising tide of parties. Steadfastly he stood against all things which tended to separate the people into groups or break them into factions. There must be one people—a national mind inspired by national ideals. He did not believe that the daring and arduous scheme of representative government could long endure among a people with whom party ties or factional prejudices were permitted to weigh national interests. The attempt to found a government upon the consent of the governed must fail unless it be accompanied by the most exalted national sentiment. To this end he lent every energy and dedicated all his vast powers. Rising above all local or sectional feeling, rebuking at every turn all narrow and partisan appeals, he clothed this first successful experiment in free government with the pride and love of a brave and indomitable people. Without these, it must have gone on its destructive way with the ephemeral experiments of the ancients. Others had led soldiers of liberty to victory; others had watched and advised and raised in the framing of free institutions, but he alone could give to the nation that vital and indefinable attribute without which the

whole vast scheme would have been but the dream of enthusiasts. In the last analysis this will constitute the peculiar and permanent glory of Washington.

"We are now in the midst of a world war. A condition of things which only the conjecture or the dream of a madman could have foretold is upon us. Murder is now the avocation of the race. The energy and brain of the most advanced of the nations are given over and dedicated to the art of destruction. Every precept of liberty, every principle of representative government, the dominion and reign of order and law stand under challenge. The time in which you and I have been reared has been denounced as spurious; false—force is the supreme final test of all government. Peace is but the enervating atmosphere in which a decaying people loiter on their way to a complete oblivion. Everything we have fought for, everything we have coveted these centuries, is threatened with total annihilation."

"Who is to meet this challenge—to stand against this attack so consummately organized in the most far-reaching assault yet made upon the rights of the people to govern? Upon whom falls the final effort, the last heroic stand in justification of our faith and in defense of our civilization? The answer is the same from all. From every land where men still love their freedom and are willing to die for it, from every quarter of the globe where government by the governed has stirred nations to brave and manly action there comes the reply—upon the countrymen of Washington. Others have nobly fought, sacrificed beyond anything recorded in the annals of liberty, suffered and sacrificed in the great cause until it seemed that divine power had touched their hearts with the passion which would not let them die. But the great determining factor, the final arbiter in this struggle, is to be this Republic. Here are gathered the refugees from tyranny from every clime under the sun; here are the people in whose veins circulate the blood of the patriot fathers, and upon them has been laid, as if by fate, the sublime and stupendous task of justifying the experiment in representative government."

"The question which comes home, therefore, to every American tonight, to every one worthy of our traditions, is this: Have we kept the faith? Are we united? Are we indeed a nation? Have faction and party spirit disappeared in the face of our supreme duty to our country? Are we ready to give of our time and our energy, to contribute of our means, to sacrifice health and limb and life as our forefathers and forebears did before us? In this hour of common sacrifice, do we find ourselves as a people bound by the ties which adversity serves only to strengthen? Is our praise of Washington sincere? If so, nothing can defeat us; if this be true, victory will ultimately be ours. Indeed, if it could be known beyond peradventure in the enemy's land that here are a hundred million people bound together by indissoluble ties of loyalty, willing to give all and suffer all in the cause in which we are now engaged, it would hasten the victory; it would save the lives of hundreds of thousands of brave boys who have gone to the trenches. These boys have closed ranks and gone to the front. Let us leave no doubt in the minds of those against whom they are to fight that we have closed ranks at home."

ACCUSED COLLEGE PRESIDENT QUILTS

Arthur L. Breslich Fails of Reinstatement After Inquiry Into His Alleged Pro-Germanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Failing of reinstatement, Arthur L. Breslich, president of Baldwin-Wallace College, in Berea, who has been under suspension since January, following an inquiry into his alleged pro-Germanism, has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately, and Albert S. Storrs of Indianapolis has been selected as head of the institution.

Coincident with the resignation of Mr. Breslich, the president of the board of trustees, Dr. Charles Nast, also of Indianapolis, also requested that some one be engaged to fill his place.

"As long as the college is under a cloud, it is better that some one who possibly can represent the American constituency better than I be selected," said Mr. Breslich.

Mr. Breslich was suspended following charges which included one that he had demanded that the study of German and the singing of German songs be made compulsory.

UNIFORM POLL TAX IN MAINE IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—A uniform poll tax system for Maine is proposed and it is expected that legislation for such a plan will be asked of the 1919 Legislature when it assembles in August next January. Maine and Vermont are the only states in New England where a uniform system is not in force.

William J. Thompson of South China, master of the State Grange, says: "Those supporting the belief that the poll tax should be uniform claim that it is unjust for citizens of adjoining towns to pay different amounts for the same privilege. It is reasoned that poll taxes should reflect the variations in rates in the different towns, so that towns having a low rate of taxation on general property should have a small poll tax. This may be good in theory but I doubt if it has often been carried out in practice."

BOSTON BUDGET TO BE CUT \$1,500,000

Mayor Peters Finds Liberal
Pruning of Estimates Will Be
Necessary Even With a \$3
Increase in the Tax Rate

One million and a half dollars will have to be stricken from the appropriations asked by the different departments of the municipality of Boston even if Mayor Peters is allowed the \$3 tax limit increase for which he is asking. It is reckoned that a \$3 tax limit increase will net the city about \$4,500,000 additional. Of this amount, Mayor Peters is pledged to set aside about \$1,500,000 for street reconstruction and repairs. This would leave \$3,000,000 to be added to the money available for other city demands. But the appropriations asked this year by the various departments amount to some \$4,500,000 in excess of last year's demands, hence, even if the Mayor gets all the relief he asks he will have to reduce the estimate before him by about \$1,500,000.

The Boston Finance Commission this year is not formally approving the reports on requested appropriations made by the various departments as it did the last two years. Reports are being made to the Mayor, the department and the budget commissioner from the Finance Commission's office, but they do not bear Chairman John R. Murphy's signature for the commission. Most of the reports forwarded to the Mayor bear the typewritten signature of John C. L. Dowling, counsel, while those having to do with the Department of Public Works bear the signature of Guy C. Emerson, the commission's consulting engineer.

The commission has issued no formal statement as to why it has departed from the policy it adopted the past two years of Mayor Curley's administration. It is said at City Hall by men who have made inquiries regarding the situation that the finance commissioners this year did not have the time to devote to exhaustive inquiry into the city's affairs. It is said that it would require nearly as much time for them to familiarize themselves with the reports of the investigators and to determine if the conclusions are correct as it does for the investigators to make their studies. It is said that because of this fact the commissioners did not desire to stamp their approval on reports when they really knew little about the subjects and whether the conclusions were what they themselves would make were they to give the questions much time and study. As things stand now the consulting engineer and the commission's counsel make their reports to the Mayor and his financial aides.

Mayor Peters is keeping his opinions largely to himself. His attitude is judicial. He said Tuesday afternoon that he was very desirous that the Legislature vote to increase Boston's tax limit by \$3 a thousand on the average city valuation. He said that if any street paving is to be done this year and important street repairs made it will be necessary to have the tax limit increased by \$3. He said any compromise amount allowed would compel him to abandon the program of service he outlined in his inaugural. If not more than \$2 were allowed the street program will have to be abandoned.

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange on Wednesday voted unanimously to oppose Mayor Peters' tax limit increase bill. George F. Washburn, president of the association, declared that this would take \$4,500,000 from the people of Boston just when the Government is calling for the purchase of another Liberty Loan.

GERMAN WRITER ON FUTURE OF POLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Professor Delbrück, the well-known historian, lectured before the new German-Polish Society recently on the subject of Poland as a state. He began by sketching at some length the rise of the ancient Polish Kingdom, and argued that the history of its relations with the German Ostmark in medieval times controverts the Rohrbach theory that history is determined by geographical conditions. He then went on to draw a parallel between the independent Kingdom of Poland of the future and the Germany of the past, the moral he deduced being that Poland must not aspire to the recovery of her former frontiers. She must, he said, always keep the fate of Germany before her eyes, and could learn a special lesson from the formation of the present German State. No sane man, he declared, would today demand the reestablishment of the old German Empire from Palermo to Bruges, and the idea of restoring Poland to the position she occupied at the zenith of her prosperity was equally out of the question. Besides, Professor Delbrück said, he was sure that the Poles had sufficient critical sense to know that a Great Poland would mean suicide. The territories as far as the Bug, he continued, will certainly not be returned

to Russia, but the Poles must recognize clearly that the German-Polish frontier cannot be shifted. The real question at issue, therefore, is whether an adequate national existence can be secured to Poland without interfering with that frontier, and in this connection the lecturer proceeded to discuss the possibility of a union of Lithuania with Poland. This arrangement, he pointed out, would mean the recovery by Poland of Vilna, the ancient center of Polish culture, and the harbors thus acquired on the Baltic would enable this Lithuanian-Polish State to exist in an economic sense.

A consideration of the position that would be created by the establishment of a Galician-Polish State without the inclusion of Lithuania, led Dr. Delbrück to discuss the question of a German-Austro-Hungarian customs union. The real motive for such a union, he said, was the desire for protection against the Russian military State, and this motive no longer remained, while at the same time conditions had completely changed. The war had led to a vast circulation of money, the high prices were world prices, and in consequence the fate of the Polish duties and protective tariffs trembled in the balance. If these customs duties were abolished, Poland, in association with the Central European Alliance, would be assured an economic existence, no matter whether she was connected with Austria-Hungary or obtained free access to the Baltic. As for the future relations of Poland and Germany, Dr. Delbrück maintained that on the whole they had always been neighborly in the past, and there was a possibility of a good understanding between them in the future, but only if there were a complete transformation of the Polish mode of thought of the Twentieth Century. If the conflict of nationalities continued after the war as it did before it, peace between Germany and Poland was out of the question.

It was on this note that the lecturer closed, after remarking that he desired no territorial acquisitions for Germany either East or West, the real gain for Germany in this war politically and militarily, being that she had been freed from the "steamroller" in the east. Subsequently Count Adam Zoltowski briefly criticized the lecture. He emphasized the fact that Poland has always been a "nationality state," and that it is the desire of all Poles to rescue for the Kingdom as many as possible of the Polish race who previously belonged to it. Finally he maintained that the Poles who remain outside must receive the same treatment as aliens resident in the Kingdom and that the Poles in Prussia, for instance, must have the same rights as the Prussians in Poland.

CRIMINAL DOCKET WITHOUT A CASE

Allegan County (Mich.) Court
Calendar Shows Direct Effect
of Elimination of the Saloon

LA PORTE, Ind.—For the first time in the history of the Circuit Court of Allegan County, Michigan, according to the Allegan Gazette, the calendar is wholly without even one criminal case. What few criminal cases have lately arisen (they are all petty affairs) have been settled by pleas of guilty.

This is the state of things predicted by prohibitionists in the local option campaigns, and probably there is not one wet in the county who will dispute the proposition that the decrease of crime is attributable almost wholly to absence of the saloon. This decrease has been so great that the saving to taxpayers in court costs more than equals the sum taken annually from saloon taxes, and the whole comprising only one part of the financial saving effected. Beyond this is the improved condition of the mass of people in a great many respects. Banishment of the saloon has brought vast gains and no losses.

MEAT RATIONING IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As a preparatory step to rationing meat in London and the home counties, under the scheme by which each consumer will register himself with a retailer, Lord Rhonda, after consultation with officials of the City Corporation, recently decided that the wholesale firms in Smithfield, who on Saturday usually retail such quantities of meat as have not been sold wholesale, shall be registered as wholesalers only, and not as retailers. This step is rendered necessary also by the impossibility of dealing adequately with the huge crowds of customers from all parts of the London area who, in the present shortage of meat supplies, throng Smithfield on Saturdays. Arrangements are being made by which equivalent quantities of meat to those which would otherwise be retailed in Smithfield will be distributed among butchers in the poorer parts of London for retail sale in the ordinary way on Saturdays. Smithfield Market will, for the present, be closed also for wholesale, as well as for retail sales, on Saturdays. For some weeks the wholesale trade on Saturdays has been very small and it is not anticipated that any inconvenience will be caused by this step.

NEW YORK WOMEN QUALIFY TO VOTE

Estimates Are That One-Fourth
of Registration for the Special
Election in New York City on
March 5 Are Women Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"New York women have made an excellent start in the exercise of their newly won political privileges," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, commenting on the registration of the women citizens of the four congressional districts of the greater city where special elections are to be held on March 5. According to official returns, 37,623 persons registered on Feb. 22 and 23, about 10 per cent of whom were men. It is estimated that about 25 per cent of the women of those districts registered. There are several explanations for what seemed to be a small percentage, as Miss Hay pointed out. "In the first place," she says, "the law permitting women to vote at this election was passed a very short time ago, only on Feb. 11, so that many women had not had time to be exact giving scant time to make the facts known to thousands of women eligible to vote. Then the customary week of registration was shortened to one day and one evening—including a holiday and the Jewish Sabbath. On account of more pressing news, the newspapers gave small space to the subject, and the hurriedly nominated candidates had little opportunity to make themselves known to the women voters. Many women feel that as the same offices have to be voted for again in a few months, this election is not particularly important. The Suffrage Party did its best to reach the women, but did not have time to do things on a large scale. Those women who were reached through the four open meetings and through the voting classes were intensely interested, and their interest shows what can be awakened when more time is given in which to work. It must be remembered, too, that there are a great many foreign-born women in these districts, and many of them unmarried, so that they, of course, would not be eligible to vote. I really feel very much pleased with the registration figures in the circumstances."

It was estimated that the total registration of 37,623 was about 28 per cent of that in those same districts at the time of the 1917 election when there was great eagerness to vote because of the three-cornered contest for Mayor, with the men who had failed to register for some reason or other last year, or who had since moved to a different election district eliminated, that left about 25 per cent of the number women, which, as many suffragists agree with Miss Hay, was an excellent showing.

All day Saturday suffrage headquarters was thronged with women asking eagerly if they could vote, and if so where they should register. Women formerly opposed to suffrage were among them, enthusiastic about exercising their political rights. The suffragists have felt some quiet amusement over the attitude of certain anti-suffragists who have not yet forgotten their unlightened past and have been unwilling to follow their own precept of howling to the will of the majority, who now, forgetting likewise their former assertions that only 10 per cent of the women cared to vote, complain bitterly at these registration figures, exclaiming that they had no idea that so many women were indifferent to the ballot.

Miss Hay does not live in one of the privileged districts, therefore she cannot vote at this special election. Miss Adeline Sterling, however, one of the officials and hard workers of the party, not only registered but was sworn in as a deputy clerk in her district. The captain of that election district said that, so far as he knew, she was the first woman ever appointed to such a position in this State.

CANADIAN VIEW OF BRITISH LIQUOR TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The secretary of the Dominion Alliance, the Rev. B. H. Spence, who recently returned from Great Britain, has addressed an

open letter to Mr. Lloyd George, calling for prohibition in Britain.

"Through prohibition," he says, "Canada can see business benefited, efficiency increased, home life bettered, poverty, pauperism, drunkenness, vice, immorality and crime decreased. Indeed, a new Canada, clean and vigorous, with a new spirit and purpose, is today consecrating herself more unreservedly than ever to this great enterprise for the saving of a Christian civilization."

"But is it not fantastically criminal as well as unfair, that the increased production of foodstuffs made possible through the greater sobriety of Canada is actually facilitating the work of British breweries, and is in this way used further to debilitate and weaken the manhood of the motherland instead of aiding in the prosecution of the war?"

"Sir Eric Geddes," the letter continues, "is making an appeal for 450,000 more men immediately. Lord Roberts said that 10,000 abstainers had a fighting value of 12,000 drinking men. A moment's figuring will show that by wiping out the liquor traffic, you can get the equivalent of 450,000 men and 1,000,000 more, and yet have no further added expense for equipment at home or at the front."

"While in Britain," he adds, "I saw on every hand the sign, 'Eat less bread,' yet 325,000,000 bread rations would be saved by prohibition."

In closing Mr. Spence quotes several large Canadian manufacturers with regard to the beneficial effect of prohibition in this country, the testimony being that loss of time had been greatly reduced, and in one special case, that of shipbuilding, loss of time had been cut down 80 per cent, with labor troubles entirely absent.

BROWNING GUNS ARE GIVEN TRIAL

Congressmen Test Rifle and Machine Gun Recently Selected for the United States Army

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tests were made by congressmen on Wednesday of the Browning automatic rifle and heavy machine gun selected by the ordnance bureau of the War Department for the United States Army. The demonstration took place in a valley in the hills that surround this city.

For more than two hours senators and representatives operated the weapons under the direction of a squad of soldiers from the machine-gun school at Springfield, Mass. High army officials, including Assistant Secretary Crowell, Major-General Biddle, acting chief of staff, and a score of officers from the British, French, Italian and Belgian missions, watched the work.

There was no target practice, although a line of figures shaped like men was battered to pieces by the squad of 10 gunners. Members of Congress also scored repeated hits, although it was the first time any of them had handled a weapon of this character. Two Browning heavy machine guns were also put in action. Thousands of bullets were sent streaming across the valley. In the tests there was no malfunction of the guns, and the demonstration was completed with an exhibition of the simplicity of construction of the weapons.

LETTER CAUSES FARMER'S ARREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—The difficulty between the Non-Partisan League and the Nebraska State Council of Defense took another turn when W. L. Darnall, a farmer, who is a member of the league from South Dakota, wrote the State Council and not only upheld the league and its war program, but took Organizer Evans to task because Mr. Evans offered the services of the league to the council for use during the war. He has been arrested and will be brought before the South Dakota Council of Defense.

APPEAL FOR WAR SAVINGS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Posters printed in five languages have been hung in railway stations, wharf offices, steamers, railway cars and street cars, appealing to the populace to buy war-savings stamps. The posters are printed in English, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and Filipino.

PENSIONS PAID TO JUDGES PROTESTED

Criticism of Present System in
Massachusetts Is Voiced at
Hearing on Age Pensions and
Health Insurance Bills

Sharp criticism of the present system in Massachusetts of paying pensions to judges and others who in active service received large salaries and who, in some instances, possessed several hundred thousand dollars of property when placed on the pension roll, was voiced at a hearing on pending legislation relative to age pensions and health insurance given at the State House on Wednesday night by the Committee on Social Welfare.

Both proponents and opponents of age pensions expressed hostility to the judiciary pensions, and Wendell Phillips Thore, one of the petitioners for the legislation, believed the factory worker to be as much entitled to pension as a justice. But slight reference was made to health insurance and the subject was postponed for a hearing to be held March 30 at 10:30 a. m.

Representatives of labor organizations argued for a system of non-contributory age pensions. They held that the employee created much more capital than he was paid for in wages, capital which they argued was added to the wealth of the State. It speakers were agreed that the \$65 a year maximum pension proposed in the Thore Bill would not be adequate. Favoring the plan were Henry Sterling, spokesman for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, William F. O'Brien of the Public Service Commission and others.

The pension plan was opposed by George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; E. B. Bishop, representing the city of Newton, and the Massachusetts State Board of Trade; Elbridge R. Anderson of Boston, and Frank Dresser of Worcester.

Mr. Anderson said the latest figures to which he had access showed that the pension system in England is costing \$68,000,000 and more each year, though it had been originally estimated that the cost would be but \$12,000,000. Mr. Dresser made reference to the published opinion of Ambassador Gerard that age pension and health insurance systems bound the German workman to the soil, and were partly responsible for the strong hold which the rulers of that nation have on their subjects.

Mr. Washburn believed abuses possible under the pension system weighed against it, and told of pensioners of the city of Boston who are holding remunerative positions in other cities. Mr. Bishop believed the plan would discourage thrift among the workmen.

JAMAICA SUGAR MEN ASK FOR FACTORIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The Jamaica Imperial Association is pressing for central sugar factories and for a colonial preference, if that is necessary, to give the colonial sugar a footing from which it can compete with foreign-grown sugar. Another local body is calling a conference to consider the wage question.

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MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

NEED OF RELIEF FUNDS PRESSING

American Committee Is Seeking \$30,000,000 for Work Among the Armenian and Syrian Refugees—Quick Action Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Latest reports to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief show that up to the third week in February, \$8,450,000 had been collected. The committee hopes to complete its campaign for \$30,000,000 during the week ending March 17.

American relief workers are now in Jerusalem. Food and fuel is so scarce that clothing and furniture are being sold to purchase them. A company of 1600 Bethlehem refugees is reported as flocking to the Jaffa relief camp. Funds in hand are inadequate. Gaza is crowded; seed, grain and clothing can be obtained in Egypt, for the Palestine British military authorities offer all possible transportation facilities and urge immediate action. Conditions in Syria are described as very serious.

A strong central committee has been formed in Jerusalem and four commodious buildings taken over. This committee is feeding 15,000 people, and the Jewish committee is providing food for 15,000 more, Egypt supplying the foodstuffs. The hospitals which were stripped by the Turks are being rebuilt. One orphanage has been opened, and another is needed. Emphasis is being placed on industrial work, and the American colony will manage boys trade schools on an extensive scale. At least \$50,000 is needed for this work, and at least \$100,000 more is required from America for the next three months, for general relief, including motor trucks. Although prices are very high, it is possible to obtain relief supplies in Constantinople, where the attitude of the authorities seems to be conciliatory, it being possible now to make direct purchases of grain, which was impossible some months ago. Work for the children is increasing in volume, and deported people are coming back in large numbers into the cities, where the relief workers can reach them. A great need for more funds is felt by the relief workers in Turkey.

Care of the refugees in his jurisdiction, reports the American Consul at Tiflis, is falling entirely upon the American committee. There are 41,000 in Alexandropol, 9,000 in Echmiadzin, 10,000 in Ashdarak and 15,000 in Novobayaz. These constitute only a part of the total number of sufferers, who need not only food and clothing but industrial work. The American committee is now assuming the work hitherto done by the Russians, and unless prompt help is sent, orphanages caring for 10,000 children and adults must close.

Reports of the great need for relief funds have also been received from Taurus and Teheran, Persia.

CENTRAL POWERS AND ZIONIST MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Baron von dem Busche, the deputy German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, recently received representatives of the Zionist movement in Germany, when he made the following statement:

"We respect and fully understand the desire for the development of their culture and particular characteristics on the part of the Jewish minority in those countries in which the Jews have a strongly developed life of their own, and we are ready to lend benevolent support to these aspirations. With regard to the efforts made by Jewry, and especially by the Zionists, in Palestine, we welcome the declarations recently made by the Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, especially that concerning the intention of the Imperial Ottoman Government to promote, in accordance with the friendly attitude it has always preserved toward the Jews, the expanding Jewish settlement in Palestine by granting freedom of immigration and settlement, with due regard to the size of the country, through local self-administration, in accordance with the laws of the land, and by the free development of its cultural characteristics."

The Jüdische Rundschau, the organ of the German Zionists, interprets this declaration as an ascent, as important as it is welcome, to the demands made by the whole Jewish world at the present time, and as a public recognition of Zionist aspirations by the German Government. This, coupled with Count Czernin's recent statement that the Austrian Government regards Zionist aspirations benevolently, and with the Grand Vizier's declaration, means, the German organ declares, that the Central Powers have now taken up a uniform position in favor of the Zionist question.

PROPOSALS AS TO 1918 POTATO CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPALDING, England—Major E. A. Belcher, Director of Vegetable Supplies at the Ministry of Food, recently addressed a large gathering of South Lincolnshire farmers and potato growers at Spalding on the subject of the 1917 potato orders, and the proposals respecting the current year's potato crop. Mr. John Dennis, London, presided, and in his opening remarks referred to the present food crisis as unparalleled in the recent history of the United Kingdom. He also emphasized the necessity of pushing the home production of food to the farthest limit, if the country was to emerge successfully out of the war.

Major Belcher began by referring

to last year's potato crop for which the Government had guaranteed a price of £6 per ton. The crop had proved such an unprecedented success, he said, that the Government had found itself in a quandary. It was estimated that in a free market the price would be £4 per ton, consequently from all parts of the country, and especially from the industrial centers, complaints poured in that the department was artificially increasing the price of a commodity of which there was no shortage, while at the same time bread, of which there was an alleged shortage. In the circumstances, the Government was obliged to abolish the minimum price, and in order to keep faith with the grower a subsidy was granted. The grower was at liberty to sell below the guaranteed price of £6 a ton, and so long as he did not sell at less than the base price fixed, he was entitled to claim from the Government compensation for the difference. The department, Major Belcher said, would be responsible for seeing that the government pledge was kept to the letter.

Major Belcher then went on to say that some very unwise statements had been made regarding the alleged surplus of potatoes. He declared without hesitation that, although the 1917 crop was far in excess of the previous years, the whole of it would be required, taking into consideration a proportion which would be required for bread. The difficulty of transport, Major Belcher acknowledged, was great, but he thought the railway companies had done well, and stated they had handled 25 to 40 per cent more potatoes than they had done during the same period in the preceding year. He admitted that transport difficulties were especially acute in South Lincoln, but, he assured them, the Ministry of Food were doing their utmost in the matter, and he proposed that a local committee should cooperate with the department.

Going on to speak of the arrangements for the 1918 potato crop, Major Belcher said not only would growers have a guaranteed price, but a guaranteed market as well. The criticism had been made that in 1917 no attention had been paid as to the quality of the produce. Now growers were told that sound potatoes in their possession on Nov. 1 would have a market assured, as the Government would purchase the crop at the minimum price of £5 per ton, and in some cases at higher rates. In cases of excess acreage, Major Belcher said, the Government would give the farmer the option of their purchasing his crop or of contracting with him. The Government did not intend to make vexatious regulations in these contracts or to make spraying compulsory, but when it was insisted on, the necessary materials and labor would be made available.

Major Belcher afterward answered a number of questions. The sense of the present transport difficulty was solved, during the coming year there would be a decrease in the acreage of potatoes.

LALPAT RAI DENIES PUBLISHED CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a statement made to The Christian Science Monitor, Lalpat Rai takes exception to statements made in letters now in the hands of United States government officials, that were submitted some weeks ago in connection with the trial of the German-Hindu plot case in San Francisco. Lalpat Rai says that it has been proven by documentary evidence, filed in a similar trial in Chicago, that he has always ridiculed the German scheme to stir up revolt in India. He declares that he has always been opposed to German propaganda as concerning India, and has said so openly. Certain statements bringing in his name, which appeared in the letters as submitted in connection with the Government's case, apparently addressed to persons in Berlin, Lalpat Rai declares to be absolutely false. He says further:

"I never went to any German consulate in America or elsewhere, never saw any German official, or never sent any communication to any German official whatsoever, directly or indirectly, about any person or persons. I have no knowledge of any organization said to have been set on foot in Japan by Ghose and Gupta. If there was any such organization I was never a member of it, much less its 'directing head.' The whole thing is a fabrication."

"I never received any money from Ghose."

VANCOUVER EXEMPTION CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Out of some 12,000 claims for exemption from military service in the first class called in British Columbia, there were 2107 appeals from the findings of the exemption boards. The majority of the appeals were from men whose claims for exemption had been denied, though a large number were from military representatives who protested that exemptions granted should not hold. Forty-nine per cent of the appeals were granted. Of the 12,000 exemption claims in the province 65 per cent were granted, generally temporarily. Some were for the period of employment of the claimant, others for a set period of months.

JUSTICES APPOINTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—President Wilson has nominated James L. Coke, Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court, for appointment as Chief Justice, to succeed A. G. M. Robertson, resigned. The President has also nominated Circuit Judge Samuel B. Kemp for appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Coke.

DAFFODILS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—"The daffodils are in bloom—when will you come?" asked the man whose father, 30 years before, had thought of growing them and who had inspired his sons to follow the flower trail he blazed when in a densely timbered Australian forest he cleared a space and planted the few bulbs then to be obtained.

A few days after the invitation we leave the city's dust behind and the freshness and the joy of the country is ours. Sixty minutes' journey and the little country train steams into the station, where our host is waiting with his mountain ponies and trap. We speed merrily along the country roads, mountain-ward, past little hamlets—such tiny ones, with histories to serve for the plots of three-volume novels to be gained for the listening. On the rough mountain road it is necessary to hold on tightly.

The wild sarsaparilla is out along the roadside, its purple masses of color covering logs, and then climbing; the rich coloring is intensified against the scrub wattle which is now making the hillside pale gold. Oh, the feel of the spring air coming along that narrow track through the timber, laden with the aromatic scents of growing wild things.

Mile after mile passes, then the ponies suddenly stop at a clearing and there is a swiftly withdrawn breath of delight. Acres and acres of boronia, millions of tiny red-brown bells lined with golden-green giving out rare, indescribable fragrance. With such a wealth of flowers around us, memory recalls the days when one gave willingly a shilling for a few tiny sprigs and kept them for years—and now we walk on and on through this stretch of land covered with countless bushes of it. Such, too, is the entrance to the daffodils.

There they are, thousands of daffodils—Countess of Annersley, Beauty, Incomparable, Sir Watkin, Emperor and Empress; great cup and wide petals in white and gold, delicate orange cups and pale cream, dainty five-starred ones, others deep yellow and pale gold; and all protected by blue-green soldier-like leaves which seem to sway in the soft spring air as if paying homage to the crowned queens of flower. Beauty Incomparable, Emperor and Empress, how well named!

Between rows so long that they narrow in the distance we walk on and on in the bewildering supply until we come out the other side, where the trap is waiting to drive us to another farm on which the boronia are a specialty, as well as the daffodils. Here we drive through eucalyptus gum avenues to a clearing in the woods. A creek runs through the land and the original homestead stands half hidden with giant pines. At this nursery the daffodils share giant honors with enormous camellia bushes laden with red, rose-pink and white blooms—rhododendrons, purple and pink, and a promise of peonies a little later on. We follow the track along the stream and find, half hidden by scrub, a nursery for specially imported plants and bulbs from France and Holland.

Crossing the creek on a fallen tree which does duty for a bridge, we make our way through thick wattle in full bloom, stopping to listen to the songs of the many birds and seeing the beautiful nest of a bird hanging in a tree. A long wish like the sound of a stock-whip tells of a whip bird close by and a chorus of laughter from the trees—glad, happy, rollicking—betrays the kookaburra (or laughing jackass). There is a flute solo from the maple and a daring jubilation of another bird in the distance. These are our companions as we wind our way to the homestead surrounded by daffodils.

The blue haze is falling over the surrounding hills and in the foreground there is a night shelter made of the stems of huge eucalyptus with only the great trunks standing. Here the purple sarsaparilla rises not among the undergrowth but as a scarlet-breasted robin, an occasional note of color, perched on a grass stump while his little brown mate is fluttering near by.

By this time the sun is sinking in the west. After a repast, with the half moon helping us, we are driven swiftly back, the sure-footed ponies trotting briskly down the hills through the shadows cast by the overhanging trees.

Out on the night air comes the sweet exquisite scent of the flowers as we pass, leaving a memory of the myriad golden bells now alone with the stars in the night.

FRENCH WRITER ON POWER OF PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PARIS, France—The able writer, who under the pen name of "Lysis" has recently conducted a notable campaign in the pages of L'Homme Libre on the subject of the widespread ramifications in the European press of a certain German advertising firm, by name Haasensteins and Vogler, has followed up his series of articles by a disquisition on the power of the press and its possible abuse. In his former articles "Lysis" produced strong evidence that a supposedly French advertising agency, known as the Société Européenne de Publicité was in reality a branch of Haasensteins and Vogler in disguise, and while these articles were appearing the announcement was made, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau, that this society had been sequestered. The campaign in L'Homme Libre was undertaken, so "Lysis" states, to show that the Germans wished to control the press by the use

of means even more dangerous than those which had made Bolo Pasha notorious. The latter had endeavored to buy existing publications with German money, but experience had proved that it was not easy to carry out operations of this kind without attracting attention.

Nevertheless, it was worth the Germans' while to undertake these isolated purchases, just as it suited them to bring about the institution of fresh newspapers in France. So long as the real nature of such publications was not known they served their purpose, whereas if their true character was discovered the resulting scandal dismayed and disturbed people. It was useless to deny, "Lysis" continued, that the resisting power of a nation was weakened if, after three and a half years of painful warfare, there seemed to be reasons for supposing that its leaders were compounding with the enemy.

In certain cases, nothing prevented the sale of a newspaper from taking place just like that of a baat at a fair, but the press as a whole was not to be acquired by such means, for though open to compromise, it was yet sufficiently honest to regard crime as a very dangerous game. In order to get possession of the French press the Germans were obliged to have recourse to more subtle and devious methods less easily discovered and exposed, and for these reasons more dangerous. Left to itself the public eye none of these proceedings because it knew nothing about the under side of journalism, whereas, if nothing roused it, the State shut its eyes to similar maneuvers because a subject had to be discussed by the crowd before it could be said to exist for the State. Neither would the press open the eyes of its readers on the subject; indeed they had just had the proof, "Lysis" declares, that it would suppress any revelations likely to prove detrimental to it.

"The danger is clear. Is it," asks "Lysis," "definitely eliminated by the fact that the Société Européenne de Publicité has been sequestered? No, for while the German spider may be momentarily disturbed by the stone they have just thrown into his web, he will, after repairing the damage, go on getting the newspapers into his web." They all know, "Lysis" asserts, from experience in their professions, that there is a secret mechanism behind all trades, whether it is a matter of industry, commerce, banking, politics, or something else, and that, although people talk and act for apparently obvious reasons to those who are not behind the scenes, yet these reasons are not the only ones and indeed they may differ radically from the really basic reasons which may, indeed, be known only to a few persons. "We look," he says, "at puppets who jig about the stage, and we think we understand their actions and their gestures. All this is an illusion, because their movements are due to springs which are hidden from our eyes and as to which it is to the interest of the corporation that we should know nothing. Analyzed to its foundations modern journalism resolves itself into an industry for transforming white paper into printed paper which has at once to be sold at a profit. This is the basis of the press; the newspaper is an industrial and commercial enterprise, so the evidence goes to show, and yet this shocks people, and not without reason."

"People say that it is natural that a profit should accrue to those carrying on a newspaper, but that this is not the only motive which should actuate them, for if this egotistic and too narrowly utilitarian view should prevail among newspaper men, its results on the country may be appreciated. A press exploited on non-moral lines would be a national danger. It might either become basely demagogic, flattering the tendencies of the crowd, whether bad or good, without regard to the interests of the nation, simply to increase its circulation, or it might endeavor to make money by an unscrupulous use of its advertising columns, selling to the highest bidder—even if that should be a German. The fate of the country is in the hands of the press, the newspapers are needed to sustain the popular morale and to help to carry on the campaign against enemy agents who would like to bring about the disintegration of the country before it arrives at 'Cape America,' which will be the beginning of the end for the Germans. People must be prepared for the great organizations which will be necessary for their preservation in the coming economic struggle, for they live under a régime in which no reform can be carried out without the support of the majority. The press has great power and a great duty, and, if the mass of the people pay no heed, the élite of the country, at least, has the right to demand that the basis of their newspapers shall be such that they may do their duty to the nation while carrying on their trade."

PREFERENCE TO FOOD ON RAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—In conjunction with the Admiralty, Canadian railways are about to start a food drive of unprecedented magnitude, in the endeavor to keep up the supplies of foodstuffs for the European Allies. For some time to come, wheat and other food materials will be given preference over all other commodities whatever. In order to carry out this plan, the railways will cut off still more local passenger trains and lengthen the running schedule of the fast through trains, which will handle the local traffic in many cases. This, it is expected, will save a great deal of fuel, as high speed necessitates a consumption of coal which in such stringent times seems wasteful. W. M. Neal, general secretary of the Canadian Railway War Board, says the Canadian roads are in such good condition that there is no danger of any famine caused by railway congestion, such as is reported to be feared in the United States.

MORE ATTENTION PAID TO POULTRY

Order of Food Administration to Increase Number of Eggs in Country—Raising of Chickens Urged in All Back Yards

It seemed like a very drastic measure when National Food Administrator Hoover stopped the sale of hens and pullets for market until the 1st of April. In many parts of the country it is difficult to get grain enough to feed one's hens, and still the sale is not permitted. On the whole, though, the Food Administrator's order is justified by the necessity of increasing the number of eggs in the country. For a year past farmers have been selling off their hens until the situation had become alarming. The shortage was not evident to the public because the cold storage plants were filled, and prices were not particularly high. Next year, with the surplus disposed of, market conditions will be quite different. Already eggs are being imported from foreign countries, even as far away as China.

Because of the order compelling poultrymen to maintain their flocks, the egg yield of the country will be kept fairly normal, although, of course, much depends upon the way the hens are fed and cared for. Nearly \$5 is now being paid for grain which cost \$1.75 before the war. In some parts of New England the sale of oats for poultry is being forbidden because the oats are needed for horses. Barley, however, makes a fairly good substitute, and barley is more plentiful. As a matter of fact, American poultry keepers are learning that many of the theories about poultry feeding are breaking down under war-time conditions. It is reported, for example, that in an egg-laying contest in Kansas, excellent results are being obtained by feeding an exceedingly simple ration from which wheat is entirely excluded. A dry mash consisting of wheat bran, shorts, beef scraps, and charcoal is kept before the birds at all times, while cracked corn is fed once or twice a day. When oats are obtainable they are sprouted and help to reduce the total cost.

The British Government has sent Edward S. Brown, the leading poultry expert of England, to this country to organize a plan for supplying English breeders with thoroughbred stock after the war. Mr. Brown says that in his country the fact has been learned that poultry do very well on much less highly concentrated foods than was thought necessary to keep them in high production. They substitute green feeds, potatoes, turnips, and even banana peels, at a great saving in grain. According to Mr. Brown, eggs were selling at 12 cents a piece when he left England, with a likelihood that home consumption would be wholly forbidden in order that every egg produced might be used for the wounded. He says that England and other European countries are looking to the United States to reestablish them in the poultry business after the war is over. In France and Belgium, as well as in England, poultry interests have suffered greatly and comparatively little good stock is left.

Last year the pessimistic attitude of American poultry keepers reached a climax. The tide seems to have turned now, and increased activity can be noticed in poultry plants everywhere. Only a few days ago one man placed an order for 10,000 day-old chickens to be used in establishing a poultry business.

Probably more flocks have been broken up in New England than in the Middle West, where grain is easier to obtain. The result is that those poultry men who remain in business will have an unlimited sale for their products. Even in normal times Massachusetts produces only \$7,000,000 worth of poultry products a year, while it consumes over \$36,000,000 worth. The Food Administration has inaugurated a campaign for poultry keeping similar to that which it conducted last year to increase the number of back yard gardens. The slogan is, "A flock of hens in every back yard." The fact is pointed out that even a dozen hens will keep the average family supplied with eggs. It is only necessary to have a lot 25x30 feet to accommodate a small flock. Such a flock can be started by buying laying hens, or by purchasing day-old chicks. If the latter plan is to be followed, the chicks should be ordered at once, delivery to be made early in April. Early hatching is important in order to have pullets which will begin to lay next fall.

The necessity for more hens is also recognized. Another slogan is being presented to the farmers. It reads: "A hundred hens on every farm and a hundred eggs from every hen." Farmers can do much to relieve the feed shortage by growing more corn, oats, buckwheat and sunflowers. There is no reason why practically enough grain cannot be produced on the average farm to keep a hundred hens the year through.

Poultry can be raised for market quicker than any other kind of meat. Mr. Hoover appreciates that fact, which is the reason why he is placing so much emphasis on poultry as a source of meat supply. Truly the American hen has come to occupy a position of importance such as she never knew before. It is important, too, that American poultry keepers give increased attention to breeding, because upon them will devolve the necessity of supplying the world with breeding stock when the war clouds have passed.

VIOLATIONS OF LIQUOR ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—That there was laxity on the part of the police in bringing violators of the Alberta Liquor Act to justice, was the opinion

expressed in the report of the committee on the liquor act and its enforcement presented at the Alberta social service conference held here recently. This is the general view throughout the Province and the committee recommended that an investigation be made. A difference of opinion as to which police body was responsible, appeared to have some bearing on the matter. In many cases the local police considered the responsibility of enforcement of the liquor act was the duty of the provincial police, as the Province got all the fines. The provincial police vainly attempted to investigate complaints until, weary of the impossible task, some of them became discouraged. It was apparent to them that temperance legislation could not be enforced by police in uniform in this Province. This policy served to discourage the ambition to measure up to the standard set by their predecessors, and was sufficient to defeat the intentions of the force. It is an open secret that warehouses are being stocked with liquor in anticipation of the closure to be applied on April 1. The committee believed that the letting down of the bars in general throughout the Province had not met the situation, and left it to the conference to determine whether this surmise was correct.

GOVERNMENT'S RICE ORDER TO BE FILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BEAUMONT, Tex.—The rice millers of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas will fill the Government's order for 1,000,000 pockets of clean rice for food for the Allies at the Government's price, regardless of the ability or inability of the millers to obtain the rough rice at prices that will enable them to make a reasonable profit, it was announced from headquarters of the Southern Rice Growers Association following a meeting of representative rice growers and millers from the three states. The Government's order at prices fixed will amount to \$7,250,000, and is by far the largest rice order ever filled in Texas. About 800,000 pockets of rice, or three-fourths of the order, are now in the hands of the millers, it is said, and little difficulty is expected in purchasing the other one-fourth, or 200,000 pockets.

MEXICAN SNIPERS FIRE ON TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

EL PASO, Tex.—Mexican snipers, who may be actuated, it is thought, by the propaganda in Mexico which insists that the United States is planning an invasion of that country, are apparently watching just over the border for any United States troops that may chance the border. A border patrol was fired upon recently when it inadvertently crossed the boundary at a point where the line is not clearly defined. The patrol returned the fire in self-protection. Army officials quartered near El Paso insist that it may be necessary for United States troops to cross the line to deal with these snipers.

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SEAT IN CONGRESS SOUGHT BY NEGRO

Is a Candidate for Election in a New York City District, and Backed by Many of His Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, a Negro editor and preacher, is the independent candidate for Congress in the Twenty-First Congressional District, one of the four districts in Greater New York which will elect Congressmen at special elections next Tuesday. Because of the large number of Negroes in that district, the candidate is expected to make a strong showing.

In the Supreme Court today argument is to be heard on an application for an order requiring the Ransom nominating petition to be thrown out, on the ground that many of its signatures are not genuine. John M. Royall, president of the United Civic League, which nominated the Rev. Mr. Ransom, denies that his candidacy is based primarily upon considerations of race, although he points out that there are more Negroes in the district than anywhere else within a like area, and as much "loyalty to the square inch as can be found in any place or among any people" in the country. "At a time when we are giving our sons to go forth to uphold our flag," says Mr. Royall, "it is a very small thing for us to ask that a representative from these loyal but dumb millions of our citizens be given at least one articulate voice in the halls of Congress, to assist in upholding the preparations our Government is making for war, and to have a small part in shaping our national politics in this crucial hour."

COMMANDER MARTIN'S NEW POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Commander Martin, who is at present in Ottawa, is on his way to Esquimaut, B. C., to take up his duties as commander of that port. It was this officer who was commander of Halifax Harbor when the late explosion occurred, but as he was absent when it actually took place, it is regarded as certain that the naval authorities do not, in any way, hold the commander responsible, otherwise he would not receive so important a command as the Pacific port.

Admiral Story, who was formerly commander at Esquimaut, is now in charge of the reorganization work in connection with the administration of Halifax Harbor, which the recent investigation showed to be somewhat lax.

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PRICE CHANGES GENERALLY SMALL

Stock Market Moves in Irregular Way, and Both Gains and Losses Are Recorded—Specialties Again Are Prominent

Although the early New York stock market today was irregular on account of a sprinkling of advances, the general list was inclined to sell off. Baldwin was up more than a point at the opening, but later its gain was reduced to 1/2. American Car & Foundry and Crucible Steel were somewhat higher, but they did not have much resistance to withstand the predominant tendency of the market. Studebaker, St. Paul, preferred, and Gulf were weak, and Republic Iron & Steel and Central Leather were heavier than the average.

A rise of 1 1/2 points in Edison Electric was the feature of the first dealings in the Boston stock market today. Later its price reacted half a point.

The market was heavy late in the first half hour.

Some of the specialties again became prominent as the session advanced. Corn Products, after opening unchanged at 33 1/2, moved well above 35. Texas Company was unchanged at 153 at the opening and dropped 1 1/2 before midday. American Car & Foundry opened up 1/4 at 76 1/2, reacted to 75 1/2 and then rose above 77. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 1/4 at 79 1/2 and reacted to 78 1/2. St. Paul opened up a point at 39 and sold well above 40 before midday. The preferred opened off 1/4 at 69 and advanced 1 1/2. On the local exchange price movements were irregular, and business was quiet.

A better tone developed before the beginning of the last hour. Union Pacific, Pittsburgh Coal, Reading, St. Paul preferred and Central Leather showed distinct improvement.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States treasury in the past four weeks has been enriched by \$40,000,000 from sales of war-savings certificate stamps.

March interest and dividend payments in Boston and vicinity amount to \$13,906,257, compared with \$17,903,069 in March, 1917, and \$13,242,864 in March, 1916.

The Philippine sugar central at Calamba, Luzon, has been bought by Japanese sugar capitalists who have large interests in Formosa. The price was \$10,000,000. A modern factory will be built.

Japan's balance in New York is estimated at \$120,000,000. The Japanese Government is said to be investing Japanese postal-savings funds in securities in the United States. The rate paid on postal savings in Japan is about 4 per cent per annum, but Japanese investments here yield from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

H. L. Gwaltner & Co. of New York says: The local raw silk market is active with a good demand for spot silk and forward delivery, in which all sorts participate. Favorable developments in the broad silk market as well as in the ribbon market are inducing manufacturers to cover their needs for some time ahead at present prices for raw material, which look attractive.

BOSTON WOOL OFFERINGS

At the next auction sale of Australian wools, to be held in the Boston Chamber of Commerce trade room on March 7 and 8, there will be offered the following:

Geelong and Melbourne superior greasy combing merino, 2150 bales; Geelong and Melbourne topmaking merino, 1550 bales; Sydney greasy topmaking merino, 1250 bales; Sydney greasy lambs, 400 bales; Queensland greasy superior combing merino, 500 bales; Queensland greasy super cloth merino, 150 bales; Queensland greasy topmaking merino, 1710 bales; Queensland greasy pieces, 960 bales; Queensland greasy lambs, 500 bales; total 3170 bales.

The wools to be offered on March 7 will be on display from Tuesday, March 5, at the warehouses of Farnsworth, Stevenson & Co., and Halliwell, Jones & Donald; those to be offered on March 8 will be on display from Wednesday, March 6, at the warehouses of Dewey, Gould & Co., J. Koshland & Co., Crimmins & Peirce Company, and Brown & Adams, all of Boston.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Probably rain or snow tonight or Friday; moderate north to east winds.

For Southern New England: Probably rain late tonight or on Friday; colder.
For Northern New England: Snow and colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy and colder.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 40.10 a. m. 42
12 noon 42

TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY
8 a. m. 37
10 a. m. 37
12 noon 37
2 p. m. 37
4 p. m. 37
6 p. m. 37
8 p. m. 37

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:22; high water, 10:01 p. m.
Length of day, 11:11; moon rises, 4:35 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:35 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	71	71	71	71
*Ajax Rubber	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Alaska Gold	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Ju.	2	2	2	2
Allis-Chal.	26	26 1/2	25 3/4	25 3/4
Allis-Chal. pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am B Sugar	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82
Am Can.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Can pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Car Fy	76 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	61	62 1/2	61	62 1/2
Am Linseed	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am Loco	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am Loco pf.	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Smelt	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am Steel Fy	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Woolen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Anacosta	63 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Atchafalaya	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
At Bir & Alt.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
At Coast L.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
At Gulf	112 1/2	114	112 1/2	113 1/2
Bald Loco	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Balt & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Barrett Corp.	91	91	91	91
Batholips	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Beth Steel B.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
BFGoodrich	45	45	45	45
Booth Fish	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Burns R T	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Burns Bros	119	119	118 1/2	118 1/2
Burns B pf.	110	110	110	110
Butte & Sup	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Butte Corp cfs	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
*Cal Pac Cor.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cal Petrol	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Cal Pacific	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Cl Leather	70 1/2	72	70 1/2	71
Central Fdy	29	29	28	28
Cent Fdy pf.	43	43	43	43
Cer de Pas	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chan Motor	91	91	90	90 1/2
Ches & Ohio	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	56
CM & St Paul	39	41 1/2	39	40 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	69	72 1/2	68 1/2	71
Chir & Pac	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chir & Pac pf.	65	65	65	65
Chir & West	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	74
Chi & N W	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94
Chile Cop	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col Fuel	39	39	38 1/2	39
Col Gas & El.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Con Tab R.	31	31	31	31
Con Can	73	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Con Gas	90	90	90	90
Con Prod.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Con Prod pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Cru Steel	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Cub Am Sug.	145	145	145	145
Cuban CS pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Dele & Huds.	111	111	111	111
Deere pf.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Elkhorn	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gas W & W	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Chem	180	180	180	180
Gen Electric	142	142	141 1/2	141 1/2
Gen Motors	119 1/2	120	117 1/2	118
*Gt Nor Ore	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	92	92	91	91
Has & Bar	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Inspiration	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Int Con Cor.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Int Mer Mar	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1 Mer Mar pf.	99 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
In Paper	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Kan C So pf.	49	49	49	49
Kelley Tires	45 1/2	45 1/2	44	44
Kenne P.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Lack Steel	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Lee & T Ct.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mackay pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Max Motor	28	28	28	28
Mex Petrol	97	98 1/2	96	96
Miami	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Midvale St.	45 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Mo Pacific	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Pacific pf.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51
Nat C & N	15	15	15	15
Nat Lead	54	54	54	54
Nat Lead pf.	100	100	100	100
NY A Brake	135	135 1/2	135	135 1/2
Nevada Con	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
NY Central	71 1/2	72	71	71
NY N H & H.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
*N W	104	104	104	104
North Pac	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	86
O Cities Gas	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ont Silver	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Owens Bot M.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Pacific Mail	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pan-Am pf.	95	95	95	95
Penna	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	45
Pierce-Arrow	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pitts Coal	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
P & W Va	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pressed St.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Ray Con	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Rdg 2d pf.	37	37	37	37
Repub I & S	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Rep I & S pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Royal Dutch	76 1/2	77	76 1/2	76 1/2
Rumely	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
St Steel Sp.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
*Sav Arms	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Saxon Motor	10	10	10	10
Seaboard A. L.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Sinclair Oil	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Sloan Sh pf.	81	81	81	81

*So Pacific	86 1/2	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
So Ry	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
So Ry pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
St L & S F	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Studebaker	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Stutz Motor	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Sup Steel	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Tenn Cop	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Texas Co	153 1/2	153 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2
Third Ave	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Union B & P	70	70	70	70
Union Pac	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
US C I P	14	14	14	14
US C I P pf.	44	44	44	44
US Realty	9	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
US Rubber	57 1/2	58 1/2	57	57
US S & R	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
US Steel	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
US Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	82
Wabash P. A.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Wabash P. B.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
W Maryland	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
W Myland 2d pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
W Pacific	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
W Pacific pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Westinghouse	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
W L E	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
White Motor	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Willis-Over	19	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
W Op	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Wis Cent	38	38	38	38
Woolworth	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Wor Pump	41	41	41	41

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	31.45	31.77	31.41	31.65
May	31.20	31.25	31.06	31.19
July	30.70	30.87	30.58	30.83
Oct	29.60	29.83	29.57	29.83
Dec	29.40	29.68	29.39	29.61

LIVERPOOL, England.—Spots opened 11, prices steady. Sales 1000 bales; 11,000 receipts of which 10,700 were American. Good middlings 24.27d; middling 23.74d.

Prices for futures, old contracts: Open, Feb.-Mar., 22.50d; Apr.-May, 22.33d; June-July, 22.17d.

At 12:45 p. m. American middlings fair, 24.95d; good middlings, 24.27d; middlings, 23.74d; low middlings, 23.22d; good ordinary, 22.22d; ordinary, 21.69d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	30.75	30.80	30.75	30.8

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE == STREET CAR PROBLEMS

COTTON ACREAGE
MAY BE INCREASED

Area to Be Planted Almost the
Sole Topic in Cotton Circles—
High Prices Exert Strong In-
fluence Upon Farmers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Besides copious rains, which must fall in Texas to insure a good season, the most important item on which the size of next year's cotton crop depends at present is whether acreage will be increased or reduced. This subject is uppermost for discussion in cotton circles, overshadowing all other topics.

A retired cotton man, who still takes an active interest in the staple, said: "To estimate next year's acreage is more of a puzzle this year than ever, and best authorities differ widely. Some believe honestly in an increase of about 5,000,000 acres, or about 14 per cent, but such estimates may be dismissed as over-optimistic.

"Many incidents work against such a large increase. After every season, with prevailing high prices, there was some agitation by farmers' unions and agricultural papers which gave warning against too large an increase in acreage. Such propaganda was seldom extensive or effective. This year the agitation is not confined to these mediums, but is joined, or even led by other agencies. The United States Government itself has taken up the question, and many of its agents all over the cotton belt are urging farmers to pay more attention to food crops at the expense of cotton. It may be safely said such a general propaganda has never been known in the southern states.

"This voluntary or chosen abandonment of cotton acreage is by no means the only force. There are many circumstances that make a reduction in cotton acreage compulsory to farmers, who might from choice favor a big crop for themselves because of attractive prices. To raise cotton successfully requires a good deal more work than is demanded by other crops. Labor shortage, due to military draft and high wages paid in industrial towns, is going to make itself felt more and more as the war progresses. There is a continued shortage of fertilizer. Country bankers and merchants do not feel inclined to extend credits until the fall on a large scale to farmers for food and forage, which the farmer might raise himself.

"On the other hand, high prices for cotton are a powerful temptation to farmers which, heretofore, they could seldom resist. In former years many indurated resolutions to plant less, but they generally did the contrary and left it to their neighbors to practice what they preached.

"From many sections it has been reported the shiftless element in small towns and cities has been attracted to the country by profits which have been made, and the number of idle farms will probably be less than last year. Probably a large number of Mexicans will cross the border, which will mean a great deal to planters west of the Mississippi River.

"Without early rains in Texas, especially in the western part, farmers cannot raise foodstuffs, and they will have to take a chance on cotton, whether they want to or not. It is after all, the one staple crop that requires the least moisture.

"Summing up the situation it would appear from present indications that cotton acreage will be reduced in the eastern states, while in the western states the same acreage as last year will be planted. However, should rains in Texas be delayed much longer, it is probable that acreage in that State will be considerably increased, bringing the total for the United States slightly above last year's small acreage of 34,600,000 acres."

LIBERTY BONDS
ON INSTALLMENTS

Excellent results attended the sale of the first and second Liberty bonds on the 20-payment plan inaugurated by Morgan G. Bulkeley, president of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

So many buyers throughout Connecticut bought bonds under Governor Bulkeley's offer that the company employs a permanent force of 12 clerks and has opened a special office to handle Liberty Loan business.

To the first loan 12,474 subscribers took \$1,530,800 of the bonds. Of those subscribing, 1966 canceled, the cancellation amounting to \$156,050. On the second loan 17,631 subscribers bought \$2,063,050 of the bonds, and of these 701 canceled, the amount of the cancellation being only \$49,000. Combined results show 30,105 subscribers and \$3,593,850 of bonds bought, or which 2667 subscriptions amounting to \$205,850 were canceled. These figures do not include the subscription made by the Etna company but only those amounts sold on the partial payment plan to factories and employees.

DECEMBER EARNINGS
OF THE RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Operating revenues of 156 of the largest railroads of the United States for December were \$228,103,445, as compared with \$267,644,682 for December 1916, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Expenses during December were \$217,800,210 compared with \$182,116,075 in the similar month in 1916. Net revenue of the same roads totaled \$70,293,235, as compared with \$85,528,607 for December 1916.

REAL ESTATE

The Boston Penny Savings Bank conveys to W. Parker Morse title to the five-story brick mercantile property at 432 to 444 Hanover Street. The building covers for the most part 5344 square feet of land, valued at \$42,800, and the total assessment amounts to \$82,800.

Deeds have gone on record at the East Cambridge Registry, transferring the River Street property in Waltham, owned by James A. McGillicuddy, and consisting of approximately 250,000 square feet of land and 72 tenements, to the Boston Manufacturing Company. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$95,000. One month ago the same company purchased from the heirs of Leander Warren the parcel numbered 347 River Street consisting of 17,000 square feet of land and two tenement frame house assessed on a valuation of \$3000. These transactions went through the office of Hanscom & Lundberg, who represented all the parties of interest. The McGillicuddy property includes 372 to 432 River Street, 365 to 417 River Street, 1 to 11 Lawton Place, 2 to 24 Lawton Place, 1 to 8 Jackson Place and 1 to 9 River Avenue.

DORCHESTER AND HYDE PARK

Charles W. McConnell has sold to Mary Kelleher, the frame dwelling and 7401 square feet of land, at 21 North Monroe Terrace, Dorchester. The property is assessed at \$6000, and the land carries \$1500 of the amount.

Title to the frame dwelling and lot of land at 57 Wrentham Street, belonging to Edward D. Levinson, has been sold to Mary E. Ryan. This parcel is valued on the assessors books at \$3600, including \$800 carried on \$253 square feet of land.

Papers have gone to record for the sale of a frame dwelling at 87-89 Child Street, Hyde Park. There is a land area of 13,900 square feet valued at \$100, which is included in the total assessment of \$3300. Thomas J. Donoghue was the grantor, and Louis Aberbach is the new owner.

The sale of a frame residence and frame stable at 83 Providence Street, assessed on \$318 is reported. Of this amount the 7961 square feet of land carries \$800. Martha Jaquith conveyed title to John B. Case.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	8 1/2	8 3/4
do cts	6	6 1/4
Big Ledge	36	36 1/4
Boston & Mont.	72 1/2	74
Butte Detroit	5 1/4	5 3/4
Caledonia	51	52
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/4	1 1/2
Canada Cop.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Chev Motors	113	122
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	2 1/4
Cons Copper	5 1/2	5 3/4
Curtiss	36	37
Dixie	10 1/4	10 1/2
First Nat Cop.	2	2 1/4
Glenrock	3 1/2	3 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Green Motor	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hoea Mining	4	4 1/4
Hoea Sound	4	4 1/4
Jerome Verde	11	11 1/4
Jumbo	15	17
Lake Motors	3	3 1/4
Magma Cop.	37	40
Marlin Arms	78	82
Max Munitions	50	51
McKin Dar	50 1/2	51
Merritt	21	21 1/2
Met Petrol	10 1/2	10 3/4
Midwest	107	108
Midwest Refg.	107	109
New Cornel.	18 1/2	19
National Zinc	28 1/2	29
Nixon	7	7 1/4
Ola P & R	13 1/2	14
Peerless	17 1/2	18 1/4
Penn Cop.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Provincial	51	52
Red Rock	5 1/2	5 3/4
Supulpa Ref.	8 1/2	8 3/4
Guaymas Ref.	19 1/2	20
Stewart Min.	9 1/2	10
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	13
Success Min.	9	10
Union Motor	25 1/2	26 1/4
U S Verde Ext.	38 1/2	40 1/4
U S Steam	5	5 1/4
Victoria	3 1/2	3 3/4
Wright Martin	8	8 1/4

UNLISTED STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	61	61 1/2
Amoskeag pfd.	77	77 1/2
Arlington Mills	111	114
Boston	250	250
Boston City	98	98
Brookside Mills	152	152
Charlton Mills	127 1/2	127 1/2
Columbus Mfg. Co.	107	107
Eastmouth Mfg.	214	214
Dwight	1050	1050
Everett	115	115
Farr Alpaca	173	173
Hammond Mfg.	85	85
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	92 1/2	92 1/2
Hamilton Woolen	90	90
King Phil Mfg.	160	165
Lancaster Mills	104	104
Lancett Cotton Mills	162	162
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	114	118
Lincoln	94	94
Lyman Mills	127 1/2	127 1/2
Manomet Mills	145	145
Mass. Cotton Mills	130	130
Mass. Mills in Ga.	91	91
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	55	55
Nashua Mfg. Co.	60	60
Nashua	147 1/2	147 1/2
Naukeag Rights	14	15
Nonquitt	112	112
Pacific	142 1/2	142 1/2
Pepperell	187 1/2	187 1/2
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	260	260
Salmon Falls	60	60
Sharp Mfg.	75	75
Sharp Mfg. pfd.	98	102
Tremont & Suffolk	135	135
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	212 1/2	212 1/2
Wamsutta Mills	112 1/2	115
West Point Mfg. Co.	195	195

MISCELLANEOUS

American Glue	215
American Mfg.	140
American Mfg. pfd.	82
Chapman Valve pfd.	102
Drake Corp.	113
Greenfield Tap & Dye	120
Heywood Bros & Wakenield	140
do, pfd.	92
Hood Rubber	121
Hood Rubber pfd.	94
Plymouth Cordage	192
Saco-Lowell Shops	140

KEROSENE PRICES HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The price of kerosene oil, in barrels only, has been advanced 20 points a gallon.

MORE ACTIVITY
AT STEEL MILLS

Improvement in Operations at Various Centers—Conference to Determine Prices to Prevail After April

The improvement in iron and steel works operations has gone further, as indicated by 75 per cent blast-furnace operations at Steel Corporation plants, accompanied by 85 per cent active ingot capacity and 80 to 85 per cent in rolling mills, says the Iron Age. Some companies have not fared so well. Eastern Pennsylvania, which was hardest hit, is still very short of coke, and blast furnaces there have scarcely exceeded a 50 per cent operation, with steel works at 60 per cent or less. Pittsburgh and nearby districts are experiencing new car shortages. Loaded cars have left the mills, but are not returning, and the giving of special priority to food shipments has resulted in the sending of empty cars all the way from the East to the far West. Coke shortages are much aggravated from this cause.

Steel manufacturers will confer in New York on Friday preparatory to a meeting with Government representatives to consider the prices that will prevail after April 1. Steel producers after three months of hampering, with steadily advancing costs, now ask for stabilized prices over a period of six to nine months. The uncertainty as to prices and pig-iron and steel supply is beginning to affect consuming industries in a number of lines, and the next conference at Washington is considered of more moment than any that have preceded it.

Foundry operations have been curtailed here and there for lack of pig-iron, but there are also cases in which the demand for castings has fallen off because certain industries in the less essential class have found their sales diminishing or have had to stop for lack of fuel.

Inquiries recently before the market from Canadian shippers have been withdrawn, and the needs of these yards, which are put at 300,000 tons for the year, will be supplied by American mills under Government arrangement, the distribution being made at Washington. A Toledo, O., four vessels have been booked that will take about 10,000 tons of steel.

With more plates available for general use, demand is cropping up. Oil companies are now planning to add to their field tank capacity, and from other directions feelers are being put out. At Cleveland an order for 13,000 tons of light plates for submarine fighters is one result of the new activity at Detroit.

The belief that even more ship plates can be rolled than will be needed at home is indicated by an offer of 3.75 cents at mill on a large tonnage for export—quite a little below what has been regarded as the export market.

CUBAN SUGAR
LOAN SUCCESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Syndicate managers for Cuban sugar financing announce that subscriptions for the loan are all in, and the total is \$114,250,000, an over-subscription, so that allotments will be made on an 84 per cent basis except those of \$100,000 or less, which will be allotted in full.

Principal cities and amounts they subscribed are: New Orleans \$2,250,000; Philadelphia \$11,100,000; Chicago \$10,200,000; Boston \$5,150,000; New York City \$74,625,000. There were subscriptions from other large cities such as Pittsburgh, St. Louis, etc.

Considerable credit is given George M. Rolph, chairman of the International Sugar Committee, particularly in regard to shaping up financial plans and general direction of the work.

FORMER INCOME
TAX TO BE REFUNDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In harmony with a recent United States Supreme Court decision, the Internal Revenue bureau announces that corporation stock dividends accrued before March 1, 1913, and included in income on which tax was paid, and the former revenue law, are not taxable and the amounts paid on that basis will be returned.

No lawyer is required to arrange the refund. Persons are urged to handle their own applications for repayment by making an affidavit, containing a number of information items which the bureau has specified in a circular. The point does not apply to the present income tax law.

MUCH WET CORN MOVING

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—President Brenner of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road says his road is moving quantities of wet corn in accordance with Food Administrator Hoover's requests that efforts be made to save it. Business along the road is good. Mr. Brenner said, except that lack of sufficient equipment is, as always, the handicap.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preliminary figures for 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1917, show that imports into the United Kingdom exceeded exports by \$2,286,120,550, which surpasses by \$611,118,600 the adverse balance of the previous year. The total imports were \$5,177,146,138, and exports were \$2,891,025,588.

BOND PURCHASING
FOR CANCELLATION

Various Concerns Expected to Follow Example Already Set—Bought at Bargain Prices

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The example set by one corporation in purchasing its bonds in the open market at a discount and cancelling them, may be followed by other corporations in the future. The concern referred to, purchased with surplus earnings in the past two years, approximately \$5,000,000 in bonds at a price averaging 72, thus making a discount profit of 28 per cent, or about \$1,400,000.

During the last three years, many industrial corporations of the United States have prospered to the end that notwithstanding heavy taxes in 1917, surpluses increased. The prosperity of recent years bids fair to continue in 1918. Many of these corporations have made extensive improvements from time to time and likewise liberal charges for depreciation, so that items in the future will not of necessity cut into the large surplus piled up. At the same time, economic conditions have tended to keep the market price of industrial bonds below normal, so that at present, many corporations find it profitable to purchase their bonds having redeemable features at higher prices, at a discount, and thus produce profit for the company without investment of capital.

Among some more important bonds of corporations having sinking fund and redemption features are:

	Market Price	Red'tion Price
Amer Smelting & Rfg. 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	110
U S Steel 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	110
*Indiana Steel 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
*Illinois Steel 4 1/2	83	105
Republic Iron & Steel 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
Lackawanna Steel 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
Colorado Fuel & Iron 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
International Mer. Marine	92	110
Beth Steel 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
Amer Writing Paper 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
Sinclair 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
Central Foundry 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
American Can 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
National Tube 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
General Electric 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
Amer Hide & Leather 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
Midvale Steel 1st 58 1/2	58 1/2	105
*Subsidiaries of the United States Steel	58 1/2	105
*Far and Interest.		

GOVERNMENT WOOL
OPTION EXERCISED

Contrary to expectation the United States Government has decided to exercise its wool option. The Boston wool trade was taken completely by surprise. The war service committee received the following telegram from George W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general:

"I hereby beg to notify you that the United States Government has decided to exercise the option granted to it by the applicants for wool import licenses and will arrange to take over such suitable wools covered by the said option as may be required of grades from 44s to 56s, both qualities included, suitable either for worsteds or for woolsens or for both. This decision includes so-called class four crossbreds, please notify immediately each member of your association that all may prepare to act in accordance with the option agreement."

Receipt of this telegram greatly excited the trade, and cablegrams were shortly on the way to South America to cancel, as far as possible, all buying orders that have not been filled, and to withdraw from all trades not fully completed.

SHIPPING NEWS

Steamship service between Boston and Glasgow, which has been maintained for a quarter century by the Allan Line, but which is to be abandoned May 1, is to be maintained in the future by the Warren Line, it was announced today. The Warren Line has maintained a service between Boston and Liverpool for nearly 50 years. The Allan line was absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway a few years ago, but has continued its service to Boston up to the present time.

Wholesale fish prices at the South Boston mart were lower today with the influx of heavy receipts of fresh groundfish. Arrivals: Steamers Wave 175,200 pounds, Tide 77,100, Swell 43,100, and Heroine 45,750, schooners Somerville 67,500, Frances S. Grueby 65,000, Gertrude de Costa 47,000, James R. Clark 25,300, Henrietta 69,500, Genesta 45,500, John J. Fallon 52,500, and Flaviola 11,000. The Marian also arrived with 7000 pounds soles and flatfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8@9, steak cod \$10.75@12, market cod \$8@9, and pollock \$9.75@13.25.

Gloucester arrivals today consisted of gill netters with 17,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly cod, and the steamer Port Rushton with 4500 tons of salt.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE
Figures representing Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$45,843,915	\$38,436,275
Balances	12,611,172	4,299,252

The local subtreasury's credit balance today is \$104,874.

The local treasury's credit balance today is \$104,874.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 85 1/2 unchanged.
LONDON, England—Bar silver 42 1/2 unchanged.

CENTRAL LEATHER
SHOWING IS GOOD

Surplus, for the Year Satisfactory in View of Heavy Deductions for Taxes—Some Shrinkage in Business Volume

All things considered, the Central Leather Company made a very satisfactory showing for 1917. Share profits did not measure up to the record year of 1916, due both to heavier tax charges as well as to shrinkage in the volume of business. But with a surplus of \$12,073,925, after preferred dividends, or \$30.44 a share on the \$39,701,030 common stock outstanding, the big leather concern experienced its biggest year outside of 1916, when \$33.10 a share was earned for the common.

The striking fact, however, is the great shrinkage in earnings in the last two quarters of the year. Earnings for the last three months of 1917 were \$2,094,991 compared with \$2,373,535 in the third quarter, \$4,980,359 in the second quarter, and \$6,794,175 in the first quarter. The results for 1917 were those of steadily diminishing returns. The imposition of the import embargo on leather by England in February, 1917, cut off a great deal of export business, which had been a feature of Central Leather's operations in 1916, and the domestic shoe industry, after its big uplift in 1916 and the early part of 1917, again lagged. In the second half of 1917 the domestic shoe industry became positively quiet with factories running not more than 60 per cent of capacity. Central Leather was called upon to supply a great deal of leather for the making of millions of pairs of army shoes for the United States forces, but this business was not sufficient to make up for the loss in other directions.

As contrasted with net earnings of \$2,094,991 in the final quarter of 1917, it is interesting to note that in the last quarter of 1916, the profits earned were nothing short of remarkable. During these three months, the company earned a balance for its common stock of \$6,040,768, equal to 15.2 per cent on that issue, compared with 17.93 per cent earned for the common stock in the previous nine months. The quarter ended March 31, 1917, even eclipsed the showing of the last quarter of 1916, and established a new record for the company.

From the falling off in both domestic and foreign export business, lower prices for leather and hides resulted. Manufacturing costs also increased during 1917, principally as the result of the higher cost of labor.

Total earnings of Central Leather of \$21,068,061 showed a decrease of \$722,618, or 3.3 per cent, compared with 1916. The surplus available for dividends on the common stock showed a decrease of \$1,084,346, or about 8 per cent, notwithstanding that income from outside sources was considerably larger than the year previous. The \$30.44 a share for the common was, after all deductions, including provision for federal income taxes, excess profits taxes, etc.

As was to have been expected, Central Leather showed a large increase in inventories, the total standing at \$63,476,288, compared with \$56,409,539 at the end of 1916. While leather in stores, under and over finished products are valued at market prices, and appear at \$14,508,759 in the balance sheet, by far the larger part of the inventories consists of hides and leather, raw or in process, bark, extract and other materials, which items are carried at \$48,967,528 and are valued at cost.

Net quick assets of the company stood at \$74,805,394, an increase of more than \$5,000,000 compared with the previous year.

The quick assets, after deducting amount of bonds outstanding were \$43,140,244, against the \$33,299,056 preferred stock. After deducting preferred stock as well as bonds, net quick assets amounted to \$9,841,194 on the \$39,701,030 common stock, or nearly 25 a share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	90 1/2	91 1/2
Buckeye	92	92 1/2
Illinois Pipe Line	187	192
Indiana Pipe	96	98
Midwest Refining	109	111
Ohio Oil	470	475
Prairie Oil	240	245
Prairie Pipe Line	270	273
Southern Penn Oil	285	290
Standard Oil of Cal.	228	233
Indiana	650	655
Kentucky	320	325
New Jersey	545	550
New York	275	280
Union Tank Line	87	90

UNION NATURAL GAS YEAR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The report of the Union Natural Gas Company for the year ended Dec.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Algeron Lee, a Socialist member of the New York Borough's Board of Aldermen, who with six other men of his party gained places in the municipal legislature at the last election, is now under attack by non-Socialist aldermen for refusal to cooperate in an effort of the board to promote the sale of war thrift stamps. Mr. Lee is an Iowa, educated at the University of Minnesota, who came east and has lived in and about New York City most of the time. A journalist by vocation, he has served the Socialist cause steadily since 1898, finding a tripod on which to sit and fulminate, as journals have come and gone. More recently he has been connected with an endowed school for teaching socialism, of which he has been secretary. He is of more than ordinary interest and significance because he stands for an element in the orthodox, ultra-Socialist camp which is derived from the older race stock and not from recent emigrants from Europe, and a faction which grows most of its chief advocates among the radicals of the Middle West, where the incentives to radical belief and action come not from industrial urban conditions so much as from the alleged inequalities of the agrarian problem and exploitations by owners of mines and makers of railway rates.

Porter J. McUmber, senior United States Senator from North Dakota, who is voicing, in the upper house of the National Legislature, severe criticism of capitalist and labor exploiters of the nation, at a time when it is at war, and who a year ago attracted national attention by his assault on the League to Enforce Peace, entered the Senate in 1899, and often has expressed the point of view of the agrarian interests of the upper Mississippi Valley. Latterly he has been considered a conservative by the farmers. His length of service in the Senate has made him conversant with the technique of parliamentary procedure. He is a native of Illinois, grew up on a Minnesota farm, and went to the district schools. Later he studied law at the University of Michigan, and proceeded to what was then the Territory of North Dakota, where he ultimately sat in the Territorial Legislature, and afterward became State Attorney-General.

Major Newman, who drew attention in the British House of Commons, recently, to the "condition of a part of Ireland," has represented the Enfield Division of Middlesex, in the Conservative interest, in the House since 1910. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, Major Newman contested the South Eastern Division of Essex in 1906. He served for some time as captain in the Fifth Battalion (Militia) Royal Munster Fusiliers, and today holds the position of major in the Middlesex regiment.

Paul Samuel Reinsch, Minister to China from the United States since 1913, who has gone to the Philippines on leave of absence following a prolonged period of heavy responsibility, was professor in the University of Wisconsin when he was appointed. He had taught political science in that institution since 1899; he had had many Chinese youth as his pupils and was in positions of influence; and he had made a special study of the intellectual and social problems of the Far East, the fruits of which had appeared in widely read books. So that he arrived in Peking with more than the usual amount of prestige attaching to his name, and with certain assets besides his Americanism that would be likely to make him influential. During the five years that he has been there he has had to meet not only the complex internal conditions facing the Republic but also the grave issues arising from the war and the part that China has played in it. His responsibilities and duties have not been made less difficult by his enforced proof of his genuine Americanism, as his German name and affiliations subjected him for a time to suspicion and attack. He is a native of Milwaukee, whose education at the University of Wisconsin was supplemented by study at Berlin, Paris and Rome. In 1911 he went back to Germany to lecture at the University of Berlin and at Leipzig University, on the Roosevelt Foundation. He has traveled much in South America for purposes of study of political science, and also as a formal delegate from the United States Government to important gatherings of savants and educators of the southern republics. Once he returns to the United States as a civilian he will have material for use relative to the tangled web of diplomacy and politics in the Far East, that will be extremely valuable; for he has the trained methods of an historical investigator and also a capacity to generalize on the philosophy and meaning of events passing under his eyes.

James Thompson of La Crosse, Wis., has announced his candidacy for Wisconsin's vacant United States senatorship, the choice to be made by the voters at a special election to be held on April 2. Mr. Thompson is the candidate of the wing of the Republican Party which is loyal to Senator La Follette despite the criticism of him within the State and in the nation at large. Mr. Thompson is the fourth candidate to make known his willingness to be elected. He is a lawyer by profession and has been prominent in Republican Party politics and in legal affairs in the western part of the State.

DR. MAX WEBER ON GERMAN GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Dr. Max Weber of Heidelberg recently delivered a noteworthy lecture on "Aristocracy and Democratization in Germany" before the Association of Berlin Merchants and Industrialists.

thar, as a professor, he criticized ruthlessly the existing system of government. Thirty years ago, he said, he had voted as a Conservative, but, since then, his political views had completely changed, and, for the last 20 years, he had recognized that the system of government of the last few decades must lead to shipwreck. "If the policy of the present régime is continued," he declared, "fresh false moves will inevitably be made, no matter what may be the nature of the peace concluded." Proceeding to deal with his subject, he said: "The Germans are a bourgeois race. The Junkers of the eastern provinces are not a real aristocracy like that of England, for instance, which, on a basis of calm self-assurance and experience of the world, has given proof of great political talent. The nobles among the Prussian Junkers are nothing more than large agriculturists, bound to their business enterprise and as indispensable to it as are the master industrialists and master merchants; they are in no position to pursue politics as an art. The institutions of a real aristocracy are things to be imitated, and are capable of being democratized. Professor Weber declared; but German 'institutions' cannot be democratized: their mainstay is the corps student who has passed his examinations. For instance, it was not the 'Count' who went off to the lines in the Argentine, but the former corps student; in other words, a man whose outlook was bounded by the corps student standpoint. The one idea of the political official in Germany is to give satisfaction, and the bureaucracy, composed entirely of corps students, looks upon the German Empire as nothing but an insurance society for advancement and power, the Prussian three-class franchise being the security provided for it.

"The trained official," Professor Weber continued, "is of course, indispensable in state and civil life, but a fundamental mistake in the German system is that the official is given ministerial posts. These ought properly to be filled by a politician who carries out only such instructions as agree with his views, whereas an official merely executes orders without reference to his own opinion. A minister who follows instructions other than those in accordance with his own political convictions is devoid of honor, a mere hanger-on to office.

"In the ignoring of this fact lies the reason for the failure of our foreign policy. The parliamentarization of Germany is the only way in which to avoid another war in circumstances as difficult as those of today. Parliamentarization is also the sole means of salvation for the dynasty and the monarchy, for the present régime is heading for disaster within and without. Parliamentarism is a party government, and must be so. At present the parties are as much in the grasp of bureaucracy as is the administration, which means that the parties are dominated by the spirit of cliques. The cause of this is the present system of government. Were the parties to come into power, the path within them would be open to political talent. With them there would come to the front men possessing the confidence of the people, whom the parties would support so long as it was to their advantage; that is, so long as the minister retained the confidence of the people.

"The democratization of Germany," Professor Weber proceeded, "would not mean delivering her up to socialism or pacifism, and above all it would not mean delivering her up to demagogues. It is under the present régime that demagogues prevail, to an incredible extent, and disputes and calumnies rage unrestrained. It is precisely for the stifling of this state of affairs that party government is needed. The most essential step to that end," the speaker observed, "is the abolition of the three-class Parliament in Prussia; its influence on the Government of the Empire and over the Federal Council, to which the process of parliamentarization must also extend, has already proved an incubance and must become utterly intolerable after the conclusion of peace, for Germany will not submit to an assembly of war profiteers such as the three-class House would now become. The proposal concerning the so-called 'Herrnhäuser' he concluded, 'I regard as an appeal to fear, a product of cowardice, designed to act as a brake upon the democratic development that is so bitterly necessary to us. Fear of unavoidable necessities has not, however, hitherto ranked as a manly German virtue.'

SCHOOL REFORMS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Signor Berenini, in his character as Minister for Public Instruction, is endeavoring to promote the success of a scheme for providing food during the winter months for the more necessitous among the school children in as many schools as possible, and more especially for those children whose fathers are serving in the army. He also has in hand two general projects of scholastic reform; one for the primary schools and one for the normal schools. His predecessor, Signor Ruffini, intended to carry out a scheme for the reform of the primary schools, and his plan had been submitted to a parliamentary commission who had altered it in sundry particulars; Signor Berenini's proposed reforms will follow much the same lines, but will have certain additions and emendations. Signor Berenini, who will shortly lay his scheme before Parliament, considers that if the primary schools are to do satisfactorily all that will be expected of them in the after-war period, the training of the teachers must be better organized and the whole level of the teacher's life must be raised. A scheme presented to the Senate some years ago by Signor Credaro, then Minister for Public Instruction, will form the basis of the proposed reforms in the normal schools.

BY OTHER EDITORS

War Work at Yale

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—Yale University has just taken the most radical step of any American educational institution since the war began. It is virtually transforming itself into another West Point for the period of the war. There will be 15 hours a week of military instruction for students who wish to prepare for service in the armies of the Republic. "The underlying idea of the action was this," said President Hadley, "Any course of study, to be effective, must have a motive. In times of war the interest of everybody centers on military activity. The one way to keep our classroom work alive during these years is to connect studies with the work in which the nation is engaged." This is not only patriotism. It is the soundest pedagogy. We believe that undergraduate work never will have been more vital and productive of real education than it will be in this course. From the war and military point of view the action is of first-rate importance. The need for well-trained officers is the very greatest need of our military establishment. The supply must be kept up throughout the war, and how better can it be kept up than by our great universities?

Misrepresented Merchandise
NEW YORK GLOBE.—Manufacturers of composition shoes who sell them for leather footwear will have to stop the practice if a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Lockwood and Assemblyman Caulfield becomes law. It provides that every shoe made of material other than leather shall be so stamped. The war has given rise to numerous substitutes for the ordinary articles of every day use, and in many cases the substitutes are just as good as the originals. The public has a right to know, however, what it is getting for its money when it purchases. Some shoe manufacturers have been especially underhanded in this respect, as the War Department can attest, and it is time their misrepresentations were stopped.

Problem of Aliens
WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL.—In all the large manufacturing cities hundreds of German enemy aliens are being arrested for non-registration, and the majority of them state that they were working in factories at twice the wages that they could get in Germany, besides being safe from compulsory military service. We are always loaded up with aliens who are here for the wages only, who send their savings abroad and who would be decidedly enemy aliens should war with their country break out. Maybe we should have laws to deport aliens who are with us long enough to become citizens and do not.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN MILAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILAN, Italy.—The Government was represented by Undersecretary of State Morpurgo at the recent opening of the French Chamber of Commerce in Milan. There should, he said, be harmony and cooperation between France and Italy. There were tragic and solemn moments in the lives of nations as of individuals, when their affinities and mutual qualities became united in a common purpose, and indeed they felt at the present time, more than ever, that their two nations shared the same loves and hates, desires and needs, glories and griefs, and that their mutual culture, moral feelings, and spirit of liberty, were the foundation of a real and sincere fraternity. It was not in vain that the French had helped to fight for the political resurgence of Italy; such facts had a place in history and lived in the hearts of the people.

The French, like themselves, Signor Morpurgo declared, were fighting to regain the provinces now in the possession of the enemy, a circumstance, the horror of which he himself, a refugee from Friuli, could fully appreciate. They were fighting to defend beautiful regions from the menace of barbarism, and the French, like the Italians, laid claim to the fulfillment of sound national rights, and they, like themselves, looked for a fair and lasting peace, obtained, not by tortuous and hidden methods, but by victory. In the future when right had triumphed in the world, he said, they should find mutual benefit and not occasions for envy and jealousy in the interchange of their goods, and they should render each other mutual help in making the production of the Latin race better known and appreciated.

CENTRAL LIVE STOCK FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has set up a committee to advise the Ministry of Food on questions arising out of the administration of the Central Live Stock Fund for England and Wales which has been created under the new cattle sales regulations. The following gentlemen have agreed to act on the committee: chairman, Mr. E. H. Parker, vice-chairman of Barclay's Bank; Mr. Colin Campbell, president of the National Farmers' Union; Mr. W. H. Wells, president of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute; Mr. A. P. Twigg, chairman of the London Wholesale Meat and Supply Association and Mr. W. Billing, president of the National Federation of Meat Traders Association. The secretary will be Capt. John T. Wilkie, Central Live Stock Fund (England and Wales) Ministry of Food, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C. Barclay's Bank have accepted the position of bankers to the fund.

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WANTED—Mother's helper, to be generally useful and care for child of 6. Tel. SCHLESINGER, Schuyler 3499, before 11 a. m. New York.

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MISCELLANEOUS

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

FOR SALE—In Bowmanville, 10 acres with house and barn, suitable for gardening, dairy or fruit farming. Apply 84 London St., Peterborough, Ontario, Can.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN, married, Class 4 draft, capable of taking charge of farm; Iowa of Illinois preferred; would work on shares. Address R 27, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

FARM WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A movement to bring about a federation of all the farm women's organizations in Canada was initiated recently by the delegates to the Home Economics Societies convention. It was felt that nationalizing the women of the rural districts of the six provinces affected would make them the strongest body of women in the whole Dominion.

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MR. FISHER ON THE
EDUCATION SYSTEM

President of Board of Education
in an Address to Teachers
Christian Union Outlines the
Problems to Be Dealt With

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The address given by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher to the Teachers' Christian Union on the second day of the New Year is likely to be counted as one of the outstanding educational utterances of 1918. Delivered before such a conference of teachers and social workers, primarily interested in Christian ideals, the discourse was conceived upon broader lines than would have been possible if professional considerations or political objectives had limited the outlook of the president of the Board of Education, and any attempt unduly to compress his thoughts would give false values to the structural features of the address.

Mr. Fisher said that the English educational system was like a Cornish landscape—divided into sections by steep, strong ridges. In France it is frequently happened that the brilliant university student began his provincial career as a teacher in some remote lycée and gradually, by force of talent and industry, worked his way up to a university chair and to a seat on the French Institute. In England the connection between the secondary schools and the universities was far less close, and the cases of successful schoolmasters who had made names for themselves by solid contributions to learning, and so passed into the ranks of the professorate, were comparatively few. One of the results of this schism in the teaching profession was that the action upon learning was less immediate and energetic in this country than might otherwise have been the case. While there was now, happily, a great deal of life and conviction in their universities, not only in the wide field of natural science, but in every department of literary and historical study, a great deal of the teaching in their secondary schools was practically unaffected by the new methods and the new learning. In this respect classical studies probably came off best and Biblical studies worst. Indeed, it was somewhat depressing to find how small had been the influence of the great British schools of Biblical learning, which were certainly to be ranked among the glories of contemporary scholarship, upon the current tradition of Bible teaching in this country.

Another very broad cleft dividing their English educational system into two alien and independent halves was constituted by the fact of state assistance. The most famous and historical educational bodies in this country, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the great public schools were supported by private endowments and were neither subsidized nor controlled by the State. The sons of the aristocracy and of the upper middle classes received a training in institutions independent of all government and of all public control. But over against these powerful organizations there had grown up in the course of the past 70 years a new provision of secondary schools, receiving grants from the public funds, and, by reason of these grants, made amenable in different degrees to public jurisdiction. To speak of one system as aristocratic, and the other as democratic might be misleading, for the successes of the public elementary schoolboys at the ancient universities had become too frequent to promote comment. But, roughly speaking, it was true that the newer institutions were cheaper than the old ones and were in general frequented by the children of parents of more moderate means.

In the present imperfect state of their civilization the difference in the outward circumstances of the majority of the pupils attending a school was apt to influence the choice of studies, and their newer seats of learning, whether they were universities or secondary schools, were more accessible to the utilitarian appeal than would have been thought proper in the middle life of Mr. Gladstone. In these immature but vigorous institutions, natural science, pure and applied, was apt to overshadow the humanities, which were principally pursued by students who proposed to devote themselves to teaching as a career.

He was, however, persuaded that the gulf which at present divided the two educational worlds, the one depending upon private endowment and the other on public funds, would be steadily narrowed. The new universities had still a reputation to make, and they would make it. But the secondary schools would gain strength with sufficient encouragement from the state, and would send an increasing number of boys and girls to the universities. To all these institutions the war had brought occasions of public service of which they had been eager to avail themselves. By degrees the humanities would establish themselves firmly—there was an excellent School of History at Manchester already—in the new universities and in the schools from which they drew their sustenance, while, conversely, a larger share of the public school intellect would be contributed by those modern studies, the value of which was so justly proclaimed.

In time the two halves would come to look less dissimilar to one another and to the world outside, and the stern figure of economy would enjoin an increasing measure of the system and collaboration in the development of teaching and research. Before

very long all the schools and universities of the country would come to regard themselves as members of a national system of education. At present there was no such sense of unity or common purpose. The only coherent and effective educational body in the country, so far as he could see, was the National Union of Teachers, a trade union principally formed for the necessary purpose of protecting and improving the material conditions of the men and women who taught in their elementary schools. The universities did not combine.

While on the subject of rifts he should not forget, he said, the dualism in their elementary school system. He was the more concerned to dwell upon the importance of this organization (the Teachers' Christian Union) because the cause of educational progress had suffered so much in the past from religious differences. A teacher once remarked to him that he unfortunately taught in a church school. When asked why "unfortunately," he replied, "It is because the rain comes through the roof." The answer pointed to some of the administrative drawbacks of the system imposed upon them by those differences which might some day find a solvent which would cause them to cease to enter as a disturbing element in their school life and bring about an understanding between the conflicting religious bodies.

He noticed, he said, that the main object of the Teachers' Christian Union was practical. They were concerned with the pressing social problems of the moment—and in all conscience they had a sufficiency of such problems upon their hands now. Education, to which he was bound to assign the primary place, housing, the relations of labor and capital, public health, agricultural reform, the sphere of the state in industry and commerce, and the establishment at the right time of a permanent agency for the preservation of a European peace—all these were problems demanding consideration. In the Middle Ages the university was an international institution, and although that was not so in modern times, it was nevertheless the fact that in the decades before the war there was a certain revival of this wholesome intercommunion. Students from their universities used to cross the channel and sit at the feet of famous French or German professors, while an increasing number of foreigners flocked to their ancient universities to complete their academic training. There were, of course, dangers incidental to this habit of student vagabondage to set against its obvious delights and advantages, but he had no doubt that the profit outweighed the loss, and that Cecil Rhodes was right in thinking that communities, widely sundered from one another by space and often apt to misunderstand one another through ignorance, might be brought to an easier and more charitable communion through a plan under which vigorous young men, in the impressionable and generous period of their early manhood, might be brought together under a common academic influence. He believed that after the war such interchange of students and teachers would become more frequent and fruitful than ever before. A long time must necessarily elapse before the relations with Germany were reconnected, for there was much that they could not, and indeed they should not, forget, but between England and her Allies in this war there should be the will to academic union corresponding to the political and military alliance.

Nobody yet had ever made education popular among the masses. For the average Englishman it was a sufficient disparagement that the schools were partially financed from the rates. But even if education were not so largely associated with this form of levy, there was a deep-rooted suspicion in the working-class mind that the process had been invented in the interest of the employer, and that if more education were provided it would only be that more shillings might pass into the pockets of the "boss." It was true that the leaders of the working-class movement advocated enlarged opportunities for education for the children of their followers; that far-reaching resolutions were passed with little comment at trade union meetings, and that select audiences of men and women gathered in public houses, had been found to listen with exceptional patience and some wonder to expositions of the clauses of the latest education bill. But very few of the rank and file had the faintest perception of what education might do for their children or, indeed, of education as a thing worthy of acceptance for itself, apart from the material consequences which it might bring in its train. And, after all, there was one danger. Another was the natural desire of eager spirits to exploit education for specific purposes. There was not a retired colonel at Bath or Cheltenham who had not formed his conception of the kind of citizens who should be supplied to the public elementary schools of the Empire—smart, strapping young fellows, quick to salute, with a sound knowledge of Navy League literature and able to place the British Colonies on the map.

But other ideas, other counsels. From trade union quarters came the advice that the tiny citizen should be instructed in the mysteries of industrial history, of strikes and lock-outs, sliding scales and piece-rate arithmetic, so that he might be equipped for the rôle of labor leader. On a grander scale, it was assumed that since it was clearly their province to turn out good citizens from the educational machine, a little careful attention to the machinery would inevitably secure the quality of output. One expert advised a course of Punch, another some cinema views of the British Empire, a third a textbook of imperial history, a fourth the substitution of British for

Swedish gymnastics, a fifth the more plentiful display of flags on commemorative occasions. It was a mistake to be too specific. They must rid themselves of the particular and if they were to do any good in education they did not deny that it was possible to put a stamp upon a generation by the powerful impress of an educational machine incessantly educating on the same point and with the same momentum.

The Germans appeared to have done something of the kind. Their education was, indeed, not what it was portrayed to be by lusty orators in the House of Peers and the House of Lords. It was not undenominational nor irreligious, but very much the reverse. Nor was it conspicuously materialistic, seeing that it assigned a larger place to the study of classical antiquity than was accorded in England. But it was political, and governed by a theory of statecraft served by an army of state teachers and dominated by the overshadowing and universal obligation of military service. Such a system of education, framed in the Spartan mold, with a constant view to the stern extremities of war, was capable of producing great feats of social coherence in times of patriotic stress. They must not underrate its virtues because it did not convert a savage into a saint, for it was those virtues which made Germany so formidable and tenacious an opponent. But the system was clearly open to one grave objection. It was blighting to the spirit of English liberty, and for this reason they might safely predict that slips from the German tree would never flourish on English soil.

In the English view it was not the business of a public system of education to manufacture opinions. They were content to leave that branch of the trunk to the German Emperor and to the Central Labor College. What they could and should do was to give to young people some impression of the wealth and splendor of the spiritual inheritance which belonged to them as members of their nation, to train them to acquire knowledge, to weigh evidence, to think for themselves, justly, temperately, and wisely, and to keep the faculties of self-criticism alive. Indeed, there was too much humor in the stuff out of which their young people were made to permit the grosser forms of direct political edification to succeed among them. But it was always well to be secure, and for this, among other reasons, it might be accounted a national advantage that the Minister of Education in this country was deprived of scholastic patronage and was unable to remove the humblest teacher from a village school.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—A full year has now elapsed since the Board of Education recognized the value of evening play centers for children, by providing treasury grants of money equal in amount to the amount received from voluntary subscriptions or other local sources. In appealing for further funds for the development of the movement, its originator, Mrs. Humphry Ward, tells of the remarkable success already attained. She says that representatives of education authorities from all parts of the country have been visiting existing play centers; that in very many of the large industrial towns—Bradford, Huddersfield, Newcastle, Carlisle, Bristol, Manchester, Salford, and Birmingham, to name a few of them—play centers have already been established, either by the local education authorities themselves, or by those authorities in cooperation with existing voluntary organizations. London itself has 26 such centers, with an entirely voluntary attendance of 53,351 boys and girls, a number that Mrs. Ward declares could be doubled in a very short time, if sufficient financial support were forthcoming. She tells how last week a few weeks ago to see a center in North Kensington. It was a very foggy night, and as she reached the school gates a group of boys sprang out of the darkness. "No good," said one of them to the rest, "all full up!" and she then vividly describes the entertainments inside the school hall that the children were either taking part in, or enjoying as spectators. Another story is of a small boy who was observed outside the Tavistock Place play center. "He was stooping down to try to see through a chink into one of the pleasant basement rooms in which the games were going on. 'I thought I might just hear the music,' he said wistfully. 'It's full!' The moral that Mrs. Ward draws is—more play centers."

It is stated on good authority that a scholarship fund of £250 per annum, for 20 years, has been created for the benefit of the Transvaal University College, Pretoria, by Mr. B. Kitzinger, a former resident in the Transvaal, where he served for some years as a member of the Witwatersrand Council of Education. This fund is to be applied in establishing scholarships, to be called the Kitzinger scholarships, to be awarded from time to time to undergraduates of the college. The scholarships shall be one or more in number, as the council may decide. It is remarkable that, while educational institutions in other parts of the Union have from time to time been endowed by friends desiring to advance education, this is the first gift of this nature to Pretoria, the administrative capital. The fund which has just been provided through the generosity of Mr. Kitzinger is highly appreciated by the university council, who hope that similar funds may be created for aiding higher education in the Transvaal.

AN EDUCATIONAL
CAUSERIE

The Teacher was reading in front of a blazing fire; the reading lamp at her elbow flung a circle of light on to the hearthrug where her black spaniel dog with its paws crooked over the fender thrust its long nose into the glow and dreamt blissfully. Outside the snow swirled furiously and the wind howled in the chimney. By and by the Teacher laid down her book and stared into the fire thinking over what she had read and wondering whether that was all or even a part of what teaching really meant. The bell rang sharply and the girl and the dog jumped up together and went to the door to greet the Traveler who was shaking the snow from his coat in the hall. They were soon seated before the fire again and the spaniel crept quietly in between them and took up its old position with its nose just beyond reach of the falling embers.

The Teacher began, "Where have you been this time? I haven't seen you for ages?"

The Traveler smiled; his comings and goings were erratic to his friends who lived by bell and clock. "I'm just back from one of my trips—one that concerns you this time—that's why I've come to disturb you. What is it you're reading?"

"Oh," returned the Teacher rather tiredly, handing over the book for inspection. "It's just another of those intensive teaching books, more specialization—you know them—the idea that every child about as soon as it can talk, and long before it has learnt to think at all, is told off to dip into chemistry or physics or mathematics or domestic or some particular side show that is to be its future career—and the result: no general knowledge at all; and then the war comes along and their attempts to consider it and its problems are made a thousand times harder because they had never even thought of looking over their own fence before."

"It's just that I've come to talk about," replied the Traveler significantly. "I'm glad you've been reading the book. I've been reading things and seeing things too. It seems to me that teaching is in a critical state."

"It's coming to the light, don't you think," questioned the Teacher rather anxiously, calming down after her tirade, "about as much as most things anyhow."

"I'm not sure that many of its strides are even toward the light, much less approaching it," replied the Traveler. "You know what Germany has done in the last generations? She has just applied this intensive gardening to the children's minds, forcing them into the molds and not letting them out until they are specialists in something that is going to be of material benefit to the State—and if we are getting awake to what Germany stands for, we don't seem to be awake to what her education has had to do with it."

"Please go on," encouraged the Teacher, for the Traveler had stopped and seemed to be waiting for her to speak.

"Well, don't you see, it's done—this intensive teaching business—at the expense of the humanities. Children can't learn to be honest and happy and orderly; to learn love and sacrifice and straight thinking when they've literally got their nose down to a grindstone or a drawing board or a test tube all the time. It may result in a new gun or a dye or a germ, but it shuts them out from all the bigger things—sympathy, and understanding of others, general knowledge and critical power—and the result is 'hymns of hate' and militarism."

"But surely," broke in the Teacher, "we've got to fight that kind of thing with its own weapons; it's a practical age, whatever else it is, and if we don't dig and specialize too I don't see where we shall be."

"Echo answers, where?" The Traveler was smiling and stroking the silken ears of the spaniel, which had backed up against his knee. "Isn't it rather, if we do specialize and study to the exclusion of all other things, where shall we be? That kind of thing is all quite secondary, I think; we don't remember that it only took England about two years and a half to improve upon the efficiency and organization of the million and one things that Germany had been generations educating herself to conquer the world with. We want ideals first, humanities, Christianity, morality in its broadest sense."

"I suppose you mean," said the Teacher, brightening up, "that if these were taught as a groundwork the specialties would follow so much the easier."

"Yes, I do," replied the Traveler vehemently. "Just that. Teaching at present seems tending toward preventing our thinking ourselves and the world out of our problems. We are all being given our special little job to tackle and told that every other job has its expert too and that the whole makes for efficiency. The result is that no one takes or has time to take any interest in the big questions; the humanities go by the board and the last state is worse than the first. It is Germany in fact. It's after the war I'm thinking of chiefly. Orthodoxy is shaking to its foundations. Traditionalism is dissolving in throes, and cleaner government, better society and purer internationalism must take their place, and who or what is going to supply them when the rudiments aren't taught either at school or at home, and we all spend our days with our eyes glued to our particular rat hole, afraid to look up lest the rat should get past us? Don't you think there will probably be an attempt to

set up a better form of teaching? I do. Materialists will want more specialization still, like your book, and if they succeed then we shall have less humanity. Can't you teachers begin to do something in the right way and see that the bigger things are made the groundwork? You have associations and things and there are lots of you."

"We ought to be able to," admitted the Teacher thoughtfully. "It's not for lack of appliances anyhow; what with moving pictures, and gramophones, and popular lectures and piano players, the teacher is becoming a kind of scholar-mechanic, a changer of reels, records, and slides. But, joking apart—it's so much easier, you know, to teach chemistry than humanity—that's why it's winked at and left to the home, and because the home gets its schooling for nothing and values it accordingly, it winks back and talks to the children about food and clothes, and lets the morals take care of themselves—except to punish glaring breaks."

"Well," replied the Traveler, "I think you can help. You know how natural it is for a child to learn, it can't help it. Everything good is education and it has nothing specially to do with school hours or school days, and a story or a moving picture or a newspaper may give the child by far the most valuable knowledge it gets in any particular day. The broad things must be at the bottom and the little at the top or else the whole structure rocks. It's knowledge we want, not a million small proficiencies; knowledge applied to international and national and social things, and teaching must provide it. Do what you can!" The Traveler got up to go. "It's getting late; but there's no need to finish the book, you know; you can teach the humanities without a book. Good-night." The door closed. Outside the wind had died down and the chimney was still. The Teacher looked into the fire and thought—*I, J.*

AMERICAN NOTES

The official journal of the Harvard Alumni Association is deprecating the diminishing attendance on college chapel and is calling for constructive criticism that will meet a situation voluntarily that an official decree might solve by restoring compulsory attendance, at which, however, the Bulletin balks.

Election of Prof. David Snedden of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, to the presidency of the National Society for Vocational Education, puts in Mr. Prosser's place an educator, who as superintendent of education in Massachusetts from 1909 to 1916, had an opportunity to advocate and to some extent initiate the form of education for which this society stands. As an exponent in books and magazines, general and technical, of this expansion of the educational system of the country, Dr. Snedden has been one of the most persistent and consistent.

The schools of landscape architecture of the country are contributing their share of men to the corps of camoufleurs of the army. Privately managed as well as academic art schools are doing likewise.

Second thought is checking the first enthusiasm of college and university administrators for a scheme of measurement of achievement by college youth entering the war by which they get a bachelor's degree for work done as soldiers or sailors. They will be certain to get some special and appropriate form of certificate, showing their honorable association with their college or university and its pride in them; but general adoption of the laxer plan would "confuse academic values."

The value of the "intelligence offices" which were established in times of peace by some of the leading universities, east and west, to aid alumni to get temporary or permanent vocational positions, is being shown now that the Government is calling so insistently for educated men in connection with expanding federal activities. The existing movement of a "middleman" sort is proving efficacious in bringing fit men, below or beyond the draft age, into touch with new posts of service. Add to these the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau in Washington, which already has "placed" 4000 college men, and it will be better understood how rapidly the average of educational equipment for government employees is rising. This bureau will cooperate with the American University Union in Paris in finding places for men who for any honorable reason are released from active service in the army at the front, and who can take up work on their return to the States.

South Dakota's Council of Defense has formally voted that all instruction in the German language must cease in the public, normal, and collegiate schools of the State; and it will not be surprising if other states in the Middle West follow this example.

The Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, has an international reputation as an area in which are grown to an extraordinary extent the flora of the world temperate climes of the world, European and Asiatic as well as American. Within its bounds is the Bussey Institution, one of the leading laboratories and museums of the country for the study of botany. At present within its walls are grouped specialists busy serving the Raw Products Committee of the Council for National Defense.

The Librarian of Congress, who is director of the war service of the American Library Association, as it

builds up the libraries that are now to be found in the camps and cantonments, is proud to report that relatively considered no form of camp recreation is being as much appreciated by the men, not even the motion pictures; and he also reports that an unexpected demand is coming for non-fiction books that may be studied as well as read. In brief he already is able to prophesy that the period of military drill also is to be a period of increase of general knowledge for a large proportion of the men, some of them youths who have had advantages in the past which they frankly admit they have not utilized.

The plan to create a department of education at Washington with its head a member of the Cabinet has been before the department of superintendents of the National Education Association at its session in Atlantic City. Urging it is a special commission, headed by President Judson of Chicago University. Sooner or later something of the kind will probably be ordered by the combined pressure of professional and public opinion on executive and legislative departments. The war so rapidly is drawing the nation as such into formal alliance with education and with educational experts in order to compass national and Allied ends that opponents of the plan will find it difficult longer to put obstacles in the way. The present formal impotence of the Bureau of Education to do much that is affirmative or constructive is both farcical and pathetic.

New York State's commissioner of education, Dr. John H. Finley, has recently had the instructive experience of study at first hand of conditions in the educational world of France; and it is noteworthy that in his report to the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, just rendered by him, he outlines in the broad a scheme for an international university to be carried on among the soldiers of the allied nations, during the remainder of the war and during demobilization. He believes that coordinated action of responsible officials of state could so arrange it, that under the guidance of the greatest men of the several nations, who would volunteer for the purpose, the youth in arms could study together about the ideas and ideals for which they are contending. His testimony, which he makes the basis for an exhortation to his countrymen, is that "France has not, except under the compulsion of cannon and bombs, taken from any child the privilege in which alone is the prophesy of an enduring nation"; and he stands stiffly against any policy "in the Empire State or the United States which favors reduction of expenditure for schools."

UNIVERSITY MEN
AND DEMOCRACY

Organization of Students Begun
With Object of Spreading
Patriotic Ideals Broadcast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A national drive to enlist university men in a campaign for democratic education was begun recently when three mass meetings were held in Columbia University gymnasium. The campaign originated in a conference of professors and student leaders of Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations at Northfield, Mass., early in January. The dominant note of that conference was that, if democracy were to prevail in the world after the war, there must be activity among the students, who must incorporate the underlying ideas of democracy into their daily affairs, and must carry it into backward countries as missionaries of the new era of international law, justice and good will.

It is planned to organize at least 200,000 students of New York City into study groups, and later they will teach other persons the Christian and democratic background of America's idealism as they have been taught it. The movement is intended to incorporate patriotic educational propaganda into the campaign to show that the issues for which America is fighting have a basis of religious fundamentals. Whole masses of students will be brought together into an intensive study of democracy from the standpoint of the world crisis.

Chaplain Raymond Knox of Columbia is taking an active part in the work, and thinks that leaders of all religious denominations can do something forward a clear understanding of the ideals which underlie American democracy and patriotic service. He believes that university professors and instructors can help in their classes, and that students may be enabled to regard both democracy and religion with a new understanding.

Robert E. Speer told the students that America should foster in other countries, particularly the weaker ones, a growth of governmental efficiency through democracy similar to its own. Many countries were asserting national supremacy even above the moral law. A body of ideals in many places was lacking full dynamic force because of a lack of men and women with the proper ability to carry them through. China, for instance, needed leaders. The problem was to select, he declared, through the "powerful spirit Christianity had put into the heart of its followers."

Lehigh University has already enrolled more than half its student body in 20 groups which meet weekly. A number of universities in California have set as their goal the enrollment of 5700 students in study groups; 12 out of 14 fraternities at Rutgers have organized groups; Williams has adopted the same plan. Organization of the students in this city is under way.

VOCATIONAL WORK
DONE IN OKLAHOMA

Training Schools to Be Established
and More Practical
Studies to Be Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Two vocational training schools, one at Oklahoma City and the other at Tulsa, will form the nucleus of a system of vocational education which will shortly be established throughout the State of Oklahoma. The work is in charge of the State Board of Vocational Education created by an act of the 1917 Legislature for the purpose of accepting federal aid and providing funds for the establishment of a system of practical education in Oklahoma. Members of this board are R. H. Wilson, state superintendent; Frank M. Galt, president of the State Board of Agriculture; Stratton D. Brooks, president of the University of Oklahoma; J. W. Cantwell, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, and S. M. Barrett, member and secretary of the board.

Radio instruction will be given in the vocational training school at Oklahoma City. Radio schools have been established recently at the University of Oklahoma and at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater. While manual training and special instruction in agriculture have been the feature of many of the public schools below college grade in Oklahoma for several years, no actual vocational work has ever been done in a systematic way outside the colleges and universities of the State, with the possible exception of business courses in two or three of the leading high schools. The schools to be established at Oklahoma City and Tulsa therefore will be pioneers in vocational education for pupils in the grades and high schools of Oklahoma.

The courses in these two training schools will not be academic but practical, teaching each pupil some definite trade or profession. Only a few subjects will be taken up at first and the work in these will be perfected before any courses are added.

The four district schools of agriculture of Oklahoma have made arrangements, through their presidents, with the State Board of Vocational Education to establish regular vocational courses in agriculture and domestic science in those institutions.

The state vocational board has also made arrangements for the establishment of night vocational training schools in the principal oil fields and in the lead, zinc and coal mining districts.

Oklahoma was one of the first states of the Union to provide for the teaching of agriculture and horticulture in its public schools. Provision was made in the constitution of the State for teaching these subjects in all the public schools. The instruction along these lines, according to Secretary Barrett, has heretofore been largely academic and little practical work which would actually prepare students for work on the farm has been conducted in the schools below college grade. Secretary Barrett says that it is the object of the Vocational Educational Board to induce the high schools of the State to adopt the more practical phases of these courses as rapidly as possible and to qualify under the strict rules and regulations of the federal and state boards on vocational education.

MISS ETHEL SARGANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Miss Ethel Sargent, who passed away recently, had reached an eminent position among botanists for her original research work, and for the papers and publications in which she embodied the results of her work. She was educated at the North London Collegiate School for Girls, and at Girton College, Cambridge, going in for the natural sciences at Cambridge. In 1892-93, she worked under Dr. D. H. Scott, F. R. S., at the Jodrell laboratory in Kew Gardens, and after that she established a laboratory of her own at home, equipped for advanced histological research. Her investigations extended in several lines, and among her publications other than those dealing with her specialty, botany, were essays on "Women and Original Research" and "The Inheritance of a University."

Coming from a family which was deeply interested in education, it was but natural that she should have given more or less attention to this subject. The fact that she got on extremely well with children, understanding them and being liked by them in return, added to her interest in educational work. Among the honors accorded her was that of being the first woman to preside over a section of the British Association, which she did in 1913. Her paper on that occasion dealt with the subject of plant embryology.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The formal inauguration of President Marion Le Roy Burton and the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the University of Minnesota, will be held simultaneously in June, probably during the school's commencement exercises. The event will be celebrated with great simplicity and the expense will be small, as a war economy. Formal invitations will be sent only to residents of Minnesota, alumni of the university and a few heads of universities and colleges in adjoining states. The inauguration ceremony probably will consist only of the handing over of the keys of the school to President Burton by F. B. Snyder, president of the board of regents.

THE HOME FORUM

Art Lies Not in the Thing Transcribed

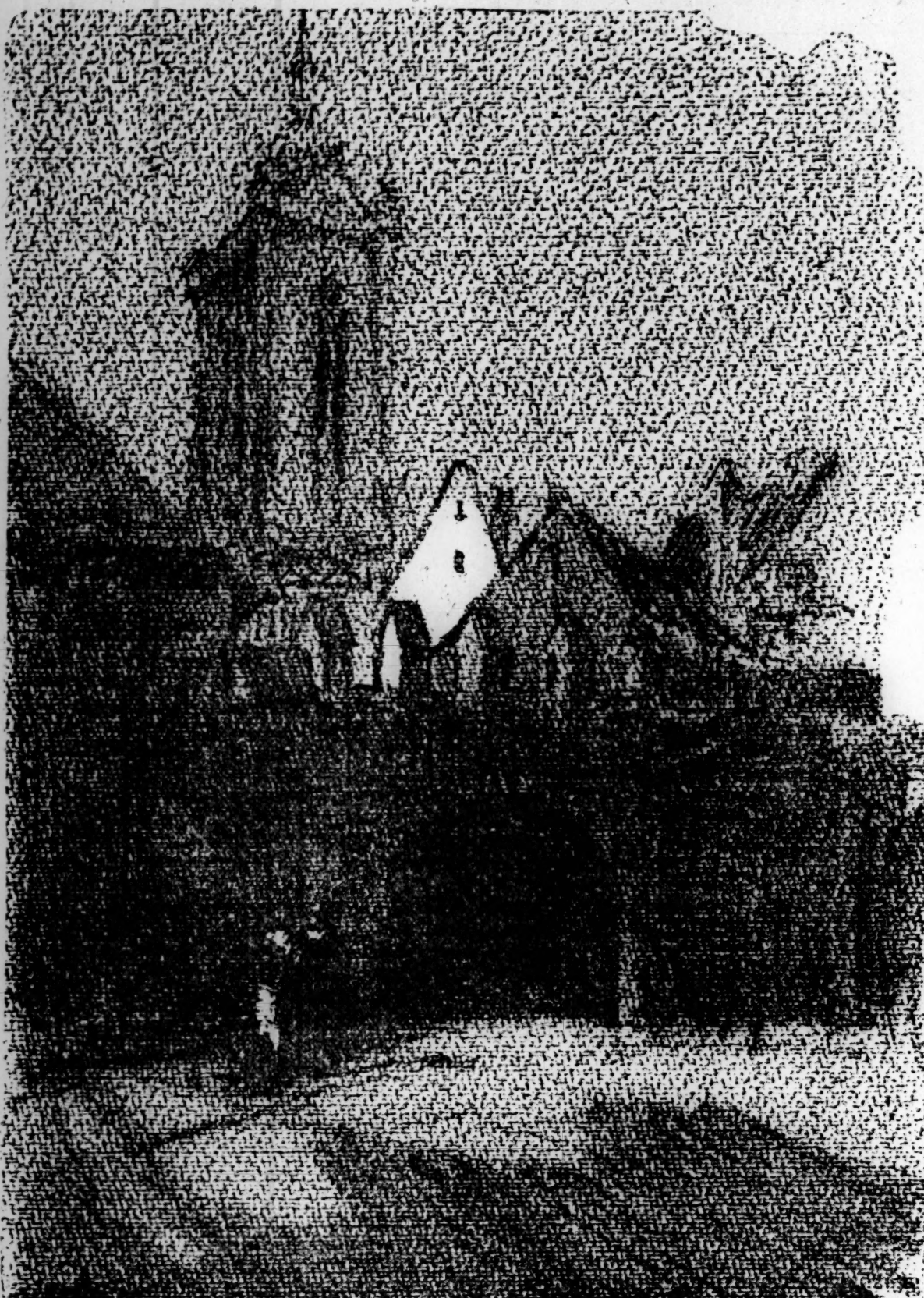
Among the popular ideas that have a currency in spite of being absolutely false is the delusion that what is beautiful in nature must of necessity be beautiful in art; or, to put it inversely, if an object be ugly in nature, it must therefore be ugly in a picture. A picture is only ugly when it is unconvincing and vapid, when it is lacking in necessary plastic qualities. It is only ugly when it is untrue.

Art lies not in the thing transcribed but in the transcription; and if this transcription be false and characterless, it ceases to be a work of art.

I believe this misleading convention as to ugliness in art as applied to nature to be one of the greatest stumbling blocks to the layman in his appreciation of modern painting. He must nevertheless have some doubts of this traditional theory when confronted with the works of Manet or Whistler, and must come to realize that their subjects were often not beautiful in themselves; that an imitative reproduction of these subjects would have only resulted in something ugly and distasteful; but that the artists made use of them, seized their character, to interpret a truth. As a chemist takes one element and transforms it into another, so from their subjects they created something personal, something of truth and characterization—a work of art—Romilly Feeden.

Golden, All Golden

For earth and sky and air
Are golden everywhere. . . .
Trafalgar Square
(The fountains volleys golden glaze)
Gleams. . . . High aloft
Over his couchant Lions in a haze
Shimmering and bland and soft,
A dust of chrysoprane,
Our Sallor takes the golden gaze
Of the saluting sun, and flames superb
As once he flamed it on his ocean
round.
The dingy dreariness of the picture-
place,
Turned very nearly bright,
Takes on a certain dismal grace. . . .
The windows, with their fleeting, flick-
ering fires.
The height and spread of frontage
shining sheer,
The glistering sign, the rejoicing
roofs and spires—
'Tis El Dorado—El Dorado plain,
The Golden City! . . .
Golden, all golden! In a golden glory,
Long lapsing down a golden coasted
sky,
The day not dies but seems
Dispersed in wafts and drifts of gold,
and shed
Upon a past of golden song and story
And memories of gold and golden
dreams. —W. E. Henley.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Cathedral, Colmar, Alsace

"I entered the town of Colmar with some curiosity," Henry W. Wolff writes in "The Country of the Vosges" (1891). "I did not know very much about its history. But I had read Edmond About's rather high-strung laudation of it, which made it appear a sort of modern Athens. . . . Is it not also the town of Schongauer, whom some admirers place by the side of Albrecht Dürer, while others compare him to Correggio—and the town in modern days of Bartholdi? Voltaire, on the other hand, speaks of it disparagingly as a villain town, inhabited by Hottentots and tout-à-fait frogs. . . . That was when, banished from France, he pitched his tent very unwillingly among the Alsations, and beguiled the weary months with writing the 'Annales de l'Empire'."

"It naturally occurs to one as odd that in a town of undoubtedly German origin, and of very German history, in which all except the highest haute volée speak German by habit and preference, there should be such pronouncedly French feeling. All local traditions are German. Colmar is the ancient Coloburg, which the Romans found in German hands and christened Collis Martis. For all its republican and Napoleonic ardor, for all its having given birth to Admiral Bruat, and to Golbery, the antiquarian, and to the terrible Rebwell of Revolution days, it was formerly German to the

very core. . . . The old part of the town is thoroughly Teuton, both in its architecture and in the names of its buildings and places. There is the 'Peter's Wall,' a remnant of the old fortifications set up by the Hohenstaufens in 1220, from which you have a delightful view of the near Vosges, more especially picturesque just after sunset. There is the fine old 'Dom,' the whilom cathedral church of St. Martin with Schongauer's famed Madonna in it—but with all its splendid old stained glass gone to Vienna, and some other valuables to Paris. . . . Then there is the old Custom House, quaintly ornamented, the old 'Pfisterhaus,' the 'House with the Heads'—there are bits of old architecture left of charmingly attractive type, but all thoroughly German—making the older part of the town to my mind far more engaging than the spick-and-span new."

"The neighborhood is full of points of interest, marked with the stylus both of eventful Peace and destructive War. Geology only can tell how many millennia it has taken the river Ill, sluggish here, to deposit in that rich plain of Horburg—which stretches across to Neu Breisach and the Rhine—those fathoms of inexhaustible black humus, on which a toilsome peasantry have planted model small holdings of market gardens, so picturesquely bordered in with rows of gracefully fe-

toon vines—supplying I do not remember what quantity of asparagus, and cucumbers, and beans to the surrounding towns. On that same fertile soil was fought the historic battle related by Ammian, in which the legions of Gratian . . . repulsed the advancing Alemanni."

Spring Delayed

O why do you tarry so long, Spring?
The almond has budded and blown;
The lark will grow tired of her song,
Spring.
The yaffel laugh turn to a moan.
The fans of the alders unfurl, Spring;
The osiers grow silky and sleek;
More gold than the locks of a girl,
Spring.
More soft than the down on her cheek.
Come wait, o'er the waves of our seas,
Spring!
We sigh for the sound of your feet!
Come couch in our buttercup leas,
Spring!
No glades in the world are so sweet.
No meadows so green in the South,
Spring.
Yet why are you lingering there?
The bloom and the laugh on your mouth,
Spring.
The sun in the threads of your hair.
—Henry Newman Howard.

I Screwed Up My Inkstand Once More

"When I had made up my mind to write to you, I cast about for a cool place in the shade," wrote Nathaniel P. Willis, in the first of his "Letters From Under a Bridge." "A single tree will do very well to sit or dine under, but you cannot write in the shade of it. Beside the sun flecks and the light all around you, there is a want of that privacy which is necessary to perfect abandonment to writing. I discovered, this on getting as far as 'Dear Doctor,' and pocketing my tools, strolled away up the glen to borrow 'stool and desk' of nature. Half-open, like a broad-leaved book (green margin and silvery type), the brook hollow of Glenmary spreads wide as it drops from the meadow, but above, like a book that deserves its fair margin, it deepens as you proceed. Not far from the road, its little rivulet steals forth from a shadowy ravine, narrow as you enter and widening to a mimic cataract. A small island lies at the bottom of the fall, carpeted with the fine silky grass which thrives in shade and spray. The walls of the ravine are mossy and trickling with springs, the trees overhead interlace; and down comes the brook, over a flight of precipitous steps, and after a laugh at its own tumble, falls again into a decorous ripple, and trips murmuring away. The light is green, the leaves of the overhanging trees look translucent, and the wild blue grape with its emerald rings has woven all over

it a basket lattice so fine that you would think it were done to order, warranted to keep out the hawk and let in the humming bird.
"With the yellow pine at my back and a moss cushion beneath, and a ledge of flat stone at my elbow, you will allow that I had a secretary's outfit. I spread my paper and mended my pen; and then (you will pardon me, dear Doctor) I forgot you altogether. The truth is, these fanciful garnishings spoil work. Silvio Pellico had a better place to write in. If it had been a room with a Chinese paper (a bird standing forever on one leg, and a tree ruffled by the summer wind, and fixed with its leaves on edge) . . . the eye might get accustomed to it. But first came a gold robin, twittering his surprise at strange company in his parlor, yet not frightened from his twig by pen and ink. By the time I had got a lesson out of that, a squirrel tripped in without knocking, and sat nibbling at a last year's nut, as if nobody but he took thought for the morrow. Then came an enterprising ant, climbing my knee like a discoverer, and I wondered whether Balboa would have mounted as boldly had the Peak of Darien been as new-dropped between the Americas as my leg by his ant hill.
"You will see at half a glance, dear Doctor, that here was too much company for writing. I screwed up my inkstand once more, and kept up the bed of the stream till it enters the

forest, remembering a still place for a pool. The tall pines hold up the roof high as an umbrella of Brooding-nag; and neither water brawls nor small birds sing, in the gloom of it. Here, thought I, the circumstances are congenial. And, to be honest, dear Doctor, I sat leaning on the shingle across my knees, counting my sky-kissing pines, and reckoning what finding some locality with the average attractions of a sentry box or a church pew. I reached the highroad, making insensibly for a brush dam, where I could sit upon a log, with my face abutted upon a wall of chopped saplings. I have not mentioned my dog, who had followed me cheerfully thus far, putting up now and then a partridge to keep his nose in; but, on coming to the bridge over the brook, he now made up his mind. 'My master,' he seemed to say, 'will neither follow the game nor sit in the cool. Chacun à son gout. I'm tired of this

bobbing about for nothing in the hot sun.' So, dousing his tail, he sprang the railing, and spread himself for a snooze under the bridge. 'Ben trovato!' said I, as I seated myself by his side. He wagged his tail all around to acknowledge the compliment, and I took to work like a haymaker.
Victor Hugo's Prophecy
A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce, and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by arbitration of a sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, the Diet to Germany, the Legislative Assembly to France. A day will come when a cannon-ball will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and the people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their products, their industry, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth, peopling the deserts, improving creation under the eye of the creator, and uniting for the good of all, these two irresistible and infinite powers—the fraternity of men and the power of God.—Victor Hugo.

"The Secret Place of the Most High"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is today showing humanity, tired and heart-sick with half truths, false trusts, and deferred hopes, both what is the secret place of the Most High and the way there. For thousands of years the world has been taught to think of a heaven beyond the grave; taught that the utmost it could hope for was a future world salvation or safety; taught that, in this world, God's guerdon was "many a labor, many a sorrow, many a tear;" taught that this God, in His inscrutable wisdom, sent sickness and sorrow, sin and death among men "for a good purpose," and that, if these miseries were endured with suitable resignation, "the last enemy" would one day usher man into heaven, would usher him into the presence of the God who had afflicted him with suffering, the idea of inflicting the smallest particle of which on his fellow man would have filled him with horror. To all this mortal man has been trained, from his earliest childhood, to say, "Amen."
Through all the ages, it is true, there have been those who revolted against such teaching; men whose passionate love for humanity overbore all else, and who, in their love for God and man, were able to bridge all doubts in their theology. They have, moreover, inspired many with their own hope and faith. They have found what they felt sure was the secret place of the Most High, but how they had found it, they could not say. To paraphrase Southey's words—
"Why, that I do not know," said he, "But 'tis a glorious victory."
Now, in times of ease and comparative peace, such teaching has passed muster. There seemed to be nothing better to offer, and men were willing to subscribe to something which, however little it might enter into their lives, could not do them any harm, and might, ultimately, be of some service to them. They said "amen," dutifully, with all the others, and went to the doctor for healing in their sickness, sought by a thousand material safeguards to secure their food and raiment, and sought succor from worry and care in a thousand material joys.
It is different, however, when all

material aid has proved unavailing; when the doctor has decided that there is no hope; when all the safeguards have failed to avert poverty, loss, and sorrow, and when not one of the thousand material joys can bring to mortal man one ray of cheer. When a man is thus alone, with his back to the wall, whether it is in the silence of his own room, with despair his only companion, or facing what seems to be certain death on the field of battle, stereotyped religion is likely to meet and is meeting with short shrift at his hands. "Tell me of a God that will help me now; tell me of a God that will heal me and save me now; tell me of a God who is a very present help in time of trouble, and does not only promise to be; tell me of the God that Jesus knew, however he may have known Him, the God that enabled him to still the tempest and raise the dead; tell me of such a secret place, such a fortress and such a refuge, and tell me the way there, and I will listen."
And Christian Science comes to such a one and tells him. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was one day in just such a pass as this. Stricken down as the result of an accident, given over by her friends to die, she asked for a Bible, and she opened it at the story of the healing of the man sick of the palsy—Matthew ix, 2. "As I read," she writes in her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 24), "the healing Truth dawned upon my sense; and the result was that I rose, dressed myself, and ever after was in better health than I had before enjoyed. That short experience included a glimpse of the great fact that I have since tried to make plain to others; namely, Life in and of Spirit; this Life being the sole reality of existence." And again, farther down on the same page, she writes: "A knowledge of both good and evil (when good is God, and God is All) is impossible. Speaking of the origin of evil, the Master said: 'When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it.'"
This then is the secret place. And if there are any who look around upon

it with doubt and disappointment, let them have patience. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 558 of Science and Health, the textbook of Christian Science, "To mortal sense Science seems at first obscure, abstract, and dark; but a bright promise crowns its brow." And what is the promise of Christian Science? No less than complete salvation, here and now, from everything that is unlike good. We cannot make our claim too big. "Right in the midst of triumphant slavery," one has written of William Lloyd Garrison, "he used to say, 'I am in earnest, and I will be heard.'" So Christian Science gives to every one the power to declare himself to be the son of God, right in the midst of triumphant materialism, even as it vaunts itself in the air above in all the horrors of shot and shell, to be able to say, "I am safe." "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." (Science and Health, p. 468.)
What then, it is asked, becomes of matter and all that goes with matter—its dangers and disasters, its sickness and death? Christian Science answers that it is not real; holds that Jesus meant what he said when he declared, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," and insists that an understanding of this fact brings the proof of its own truth. Could anything have been more real to the human senses than the storm on the lake when the little ship labored in the sea against contrary winds, when the waves broke over the gunwales and the disciples, who knew every tide and wind of the sea, called out in despair, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Could anything have been more unreal and unrepresentative, more of "a dream when one awaketh" than the storm when the Master, knowing its unreality and powerlessness, had said "Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm?"
Is not this then the secret place of the Most High, and is not Jesus, as he said he was, the Way? If we dwell in this secret place, in this consciousness that only the good is real and has power; and if the abiding in this consciousness, even falteringly and imperfectly, is able to heal sickness, turn aside danger, open a way, at once, out of the most desperate positions, is not this then to "abide under the shadow of the Almighty"? And will not this enable us to add, as does the Psalmist, "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and fortress: my God; in him will I trust?"

Poetry for Breakfast, Dinner, Supper

Part of a letter from Hannah More to Zachary Macaulay concerning his son, Thomas:
"Barley Wood, July 21, 1815.
"My dear Sir: I wanted Tom to write today, but as he is likely to be much engaged with a favorite friend, and I shall have no time tomorrow, I scribble a line. This friend is a sensible youth at Woolwich; he is qualifying for the artillery. I overheard a debate between them on the comparative merits of Eugene and Marlborough as generals. The quantity of reading that Tom has poured in, and the quantity of writing he has poured out, is astonishing. It is in vain I have tried to make him subscribe to Sir Henry Savile's notion, that the poets are the best writers next to those who write prose. We have poetry for breakfast, dinner, and supper. He recited all 'Palestine,' while we breakfasted, to our pious friend Mr. Whalley, at my desire, and did it incomparably."
"I sometimes fancy I observe a daily progress in the growth of his mental powers. His fine promise of mind expands more and more, and what is extraordinary, he has as much accuracy in his expression as spirit and vivacity in his imagination. I like, too, that he takes a lively interest in all passing events, and that the child is as he is studious, and that he is as much amused with making a pat of butter as a poem. Though loquacious, he is very docile, and I don't remember a single instance in which he has persisted in doing anything when he saw we did not approve it. Several men of sense and learning have been

struck with the union of gaiety and rationality in his conversation."
"Sometimes we converse in ballad-rhymes, sometimes in Johnsonian sesquipedallians; at tea, we condescend to riddles and charades."
"A new poem is produced less incorrect than its predecessors—it is an excellent satire on radical reform, under the title of 'Clodpole and the Quack Doctor.' It is really good. I am glad to see that they are thrown by as soon as they have been once read, and he thinks no more of them. He has very quick perceptions of the beautiful and defective in composition."

Pines

The deep beauty of the pine comes back to me in ways that I may not number,—through its fragrance on sun-warmed days in sheltered, shadowy places; through the expression of wind-blown pines against the sea; through the tossing branches of dusky green against a February sky of deepening blue,—a sharp tang of wind in the air; through the still look of tall, expectant heads against gray rolling clouds before the rain. To westward, a forest of pines makes a soft, dark line against the sunsets; and here and there, in the surrounding country, distinctive figures stand in solitary grandeur against the sky, or in stately companies of four or five on a gentle hill slope, or by the still water of the lake, where long reflections give back the beauty line for line. By the shining water, and the shadowed water, of a little inland river, I know a place of tall pines, where sunlight glints through brown trunks, faintly tinted with green moss, touching the bed of pine needles with gold. Here, as anywhere, one may know how much of the charm of the pine is made up of fragrance and sound, while the deep, sweet, varied music of the high boughs blends with the murmur of the river. Yet the trees in lonely places are no more significant than those growing in spots invaded by human life; in all the stir and motion of village or city, a certain permanent quiet rests about a tree. I know three pines that rise above asphalted walks and shingled roofs; below is the continued sound of passing feet, but the wind of immemorial time is in their branches, and our din is hushed in their primeval murmur and primeval silence.—Margaret Sherwood.

The Soldier From Auvergne

When, oh when, shall I return
To the mountains of Auvergne,
The land I love?
Shall I see by ruined walls
Of Ventadour, those waterfalls
That eagles float above,
And shall I see the Puy de Dôme
Behind the quivering turquoise veil?
Lord of the land which is my home—
When shall I tread your lofty trail?
Where gorse and purple heather vie
To sing into the singing sky
Of old Auvergne.
—Henry Baerlein, from "Rimes of the Diablos Bleus" (Chasseurs Alpins).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1918

EDITORIALS

Japan's Decision?

THE opportunity appears to have come to Japan to do at last something in the war. For a long time past a large section of the allied peoples have been regarding the position of the Far Eastern ally somewhat askance. They have felt that Japan has done very little for, and yet has made a great deal out of the great struggle. She has manufactured, with profit to herself, matériel for the government of the Tsars; she has largely inherited the shipping of the Pacific by force of those circumstances which have left her without a rival; she has found in India and elsewhere a free market for those cheap goods, in the production of which, previous to the war, she had so keen a competitor in Germany; and her shipbuilding trade has received an impetus which would have been impossible in the days before the submarine. As for the war itself, it has not yet been allowed to make any serious demands either on the man-power or wealth of the nation. The siege and capture of Kiaochow was little more than a dress parade. Indeed, the German flag was pulled down with an alacrity quite unusual to German arms. Kiaochow itself and the enclave of Tsing-tao remain, however, still in the hands of Japan, as do the Caroline Islands. Nor has the Japanese navy or merchant fleet suffered anything but the mildest losses.

As a result, Japan finds herself, in the fourth year of the war, stronger and richer than when it began. It is, consequently, not without some reason that countries, which have been staking everything they possess on the great battle for freedom, are beginning to wonder when Japan is going to do her share, and that wonderment will not cease when peace has been declared, and when the world quietly takes stock of what has been accomplished, and by whom it has been accomplished. It must, however, in all fairness be admitted, that the position of Japan has been a somewhat difficult one. The Imperial Government of Russia did not want her help on the Eastern front, where it could most effectively have been given. Nor has it been for a long time possible to transport Japan's troops farther west, even if that had been thought desirable. Still, that situation was changed in a moment the day the Bolshevik government began to play the Allies false. That moment Ulianoff and Bronstein invited, as it were, the invasion by Japan of the eastern territory of their country. As the revolution got more and more out of hand, things actually became so dangerous on the Pacific Coast that it was found necessary for Japan to indulge in a limited intervention. As a result her ships steamed into Vladivostok harbor. And there they remain today, the guardians of the allied cause over the eastern end of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Since then, however, matters have progressed even more rapidly than before. Berlin seems to have come to the conclusion that it was not necessary to play any longer with Ulianoff and Bronstein. Those gentlemen had succeeded in so completely destroying the Russian army that there remained no need of any further pourparlers. A victorious Germany might as well seize and hold the Baltic provinces by force as receive them through negotiation from a government composed of anarchists. The boast of the Bolshevik party, and their friends in other continents, that by simply refusing to make peace or to make war, to move east or to move west, they had brought the great German war machine to a standstill, received a severe shock when Field Marshal von Hindenburg gave the order to advance on Moscow and Petrograd. It was in vain that Ulianoff and Bronstein promised anything or everything. A man autocracy was in no mood to be beholden to Russian anarchism for something she believed she could take with or without its leave, and forthwith the Bolshevik Government either indulged in the most unlimited carnage of pretending resistance whilst welcoming the invader, or else grabbed childishly for the fragments of the army it had broken in pieces.

This naturally was the opportunity of Japan, and the eyes of the world are fixed on the Mikado's Government with some curiosity to see exactly what will be done with it. The Foreign Minister in Tokyo cryptically announces that should the Russo-German peace actually be concluded, it goes without saying that Japan will take the most decided steps. Now, steps which consist in the hoisting of the chrysanthemum flag over valuable Russian territory will not do much to hurry the war to a victorious conclusion for the Allies. Nor will the Allies gain very much if Japan simply looks on whilst Germany carefully swallows western Russia in the face of a futile resistance by the disorganized Russian army. If the vigorous action of Japan is to be predicated on a Russo-German peace, then it can only be said that the Wilhelms trasse would be quite as foolish in concluding such a peace as the Leipzigerstrasse would be in consenting to it. What the Allies really demand of their ally is that it should become an ally in something more than name. That it, like they, should take up the burden of the war, and throw its man-power and its resources into it with the same whole-hearted devotion. At present the one recent step that Japan is known to have taken to assist the Allies is the effort to conclude a treaty with the United States by which Japan will build and sell to the Allies two tons of shipping for every one ton of steel supplied by the United States. Now seeing that Japan would use this steel in building ships, and would sell back the ships to the United States with a profit on the steel, the exact nature of the sacrifice is not particularly apparent.

It is quite true that Field Marshal Terauchi, the Japanese Prime Minister, declared a month ago that Japan could not view with equanimity the spreading of disorder generated by Bolshevism throughout Siberia, and that if this continued she would be forced to intervene in defense of her own interests. Now nobody has ever denied the readiness of Japan to intervene anywhere

in her own interests, but what the Allies are more concerned over is that she should intervene at once and in force, in the interests of the Alliance and of humanity. It really matters remarkably little to the Allies, so far as the war is concerned, whether the Russian anarchy spreads over the Urals toward the Pacific Coast. That disorder will be taken care of, in any case, all in due time, after the conclusion of the war, and during the war will be disagreeable chiefly to Russia, and in quite a minor degree to Japan. Besides, it is perfectly conceivable, the Chinese Empire might have something to say about what was going on beyond its borders, and might not prove quite so moribund as Japanese ministers are fond of insisting, if it were proposed to it that it should do a little policing of Siberia in the Allies' behalf.

What, in short, the allied countries would really like to know is, why Japan does not do something to relieve the pressure on their Western front by forcing the Germans to pay some attention to the Eastern front. No doubt the Protopopoffs and the Goremykins, to say nothing of the Rasputins, were anything but willing to form an alliance which would have brought the Mikado's troops down the Siberian railway, but between an Imperial Government, holding its own at least, in a great war which was wearing down Germany, and a republican Government which has thrown away its sword, and has only the scabbard left with which to defend itself against invasion, there is a great gulf fixed. Japan, in short, ought to be perfectly able to come to terms with the revolutionary Government which would make that Government only too anxious to see the troop trains pouring along the Siberian railway bringing the regiments which fought against the country at Mukden and Port Arthur, this time to its side as allies, instead of face to face as foes.

"Social Insurance"

SOCIAL insurance is the latest panacea discovered by economic doctrinaires for the cure of ills resulting from existing industrial conditions. It is an offspring mainly of that form of paternalism known as Prussian, which aims to reduce the individual to dependence on the state, that the state may mold his thought and character and employ his faculties and energies for the accomplishment of its purposes, whatever these purposes may be. To the Prussian paternalist the state stands for the ruling class, and the ruling class assumes the right to use the mass as a convenience. Because it is a convenience to the class, the mass must be cared for as the farmer would care for his cattle. The horse, the cow, or the sheep is not consulted by the farmer in matters relating to its welfare. Everything is done for it. It is not expected to know what is good for it.

The impressionable American social reformer has been bowing down before Prussian paternalism for a number of years. He has urged upon his fellow countrymen first one phase and then another of the thing that has come to be known as German efficiency. The wage-earning element of the population seems to have appealed to him most forcibly for experimental purposes. Therefore, he has assiduously employed the social welfare of the wage earner as an excuse for imposing upon that individual, to begin with, paternalistic relief which, if accepted, would make a dependent of the toiler and, by easy gradations, lead him into servile pauperism.

The strength of the movement, which is pressing some of the most pernicious and dangerous forms of paternalistic legislation upon the states and upon the United States as a whole, cannot be overlooked, and should not be ignored. Today in Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin special commissions are employed in looking into the claims of social insurance. Social insurance bills are before the legislatures of New York and Maryland. The people of California will vote, next fall, upon the acceptance or rejection of a social insurance amendment to the state constitution. In Massachusetts, a special commission, "appointed for the purpose of further investigating the extent to which poverty occasioned by sickness may be eliminated, medical care for wage earners and others may be provided, and measures to prevent disease may be promoted by insurance, etc.," has just reported overwhelmingly in opposition to the fastening of a health insurance system upon the Commonwealth. This is encouraging, but it does not mean that the efforts of the proponents of the scheme will cease. These people are insistent, not only in Massachusetts but in all parts of the country, and only the constant vigilance of citizens who would preserve the independence of American manhood can defeat them.

The moral effect of the adverse report of the Massachusetts commission should be, and doubtless will be, very great when the intelligent and industrious manner in which the commission has carried on the inquiry becomes generally understood. This commission was composed of three state senators, six state representatives, and two private citizens appointed by the Governor, and, on the whole, was a body well qualified for the able discharge of the duty assigned to it. The majority report shows conclusively that neither time nor labor was spared in the furtherance of the object of the inquiry. The commission was empowered to call into requisition and cooperation all the aid at the disposal of the State Government, and the investigators availed themselves of this great advantage. The report speaks for itself. It will be read with great interest by students of social economics, and with great profit by the general public.

Aside from its work in Boston, the commission visited the principal industrial centers and many of the greatest industrial plants of Massachusetts. It carried on a general inquiry into the condition of the mills and the health of operatives. It reached out for and obtained the views of wage earners, employers, physicians, insurance managers, heads of miscellaneous organizations, and representatives of the public generally, and the conclusion at which it arrived was that the legislation sought was neither necessary nor desirable.

Wageworkers and representatives of trades unions were particularly antagonistic to the proposal. Employers had little to say in favor, much to say in opposition to it; physicians, although furnishing the largest

representation at the hearings, were mainly lukewarm concerning it; the insurance men doubted its utility; the general public was divided regarding it.

On certain points, however, there was wholesome unanimity of opinion, and these are points of first importance. By quoting from the head of the American Federation of Labor the commission gave practical endorsement to the statement that "social insurance cannot remove or prevent poverty, because it does not get at the causes of social injustice"; that a compulsory health insurance law would undermine trades union activity, that "there must necessarily be a weakening of independence of spirit and virility" under such a law; that the law could not be administered without exercising control over the wage earner; that the law would be in opposition to industrial freedom; that it would not prevent disease; that it would be undemocratic; that it would demean and pauperize the so-called beneficiary; that it would be anti-American.

These are sufficient reasons, indeed, for its rejection. But they are not the only ones.

Argentina's Export Tax

IT is evident that the tax on exports which went into effect in the Argentine Republic on January 22 is intended quite as much to protect that country against too great an outflow of products necessary to the comfort of its own people as to increase the national revenues. Argentina has but followed in the footsteps of other nations, neutral as well as belligerent. At a time when there is an abnormal and immense demand upon producing nations, and when Argentine producers and exporters are tempted by extraordinary prices, common prudence might be considered excuse enough for the establishment of what amounts to complete governmental control of exports.

The President of Argentina, under the law, is empowered to prohibit the exportation of any articles, either produced at home or imported, when he believes that local conditions require such action. In this particular, as in others, the Argentine law follows that at present enforced, as a war measure, by the United States under the immediate direction of President Wilson.

It is worth while to note, as indicative of a sentiment that may soon influence other and even more important matters in Argentina, that the export law is not the enactment sought and recommended by President Irigoyen. In forwarding his budget to Congress, the head of the southern Republic offered a plan for taxation of exports which embodied his personal views and the views of a few of his advisers. This plan was rejected by Congress, and the bill finally enacted provides for a tax that may be changed with changing conditions. A basic, or normal, value is fixed for certain staple articles. A commission, which sits monthly, fixes another figure which is declared to be the ruling value of the commodity in question, and the tax is paid upon the difference between the basic and the ruling valuation.

Thus Argentina may regulate, by raising or lowering the export tax, the outflow of commodities. The government commission can go farther than this: it can prevent withdrawals for export intended rather to disturb or exhaust the supply than for the accommodation of legitimate overseas trade. The Argentine Congress is somewhat particular as to what part of the world is concerned in the storage, manipulation, or shipment of Argentine products. In this respect it has not, so far as has been learned to date, the full sympathy of President Irigoyen. But, at all events, the Executive will probably deem it wise policy to enforce this law as he finds it, especially in view of the difficulties he has made for himself in stubbornly opposing the move of Congress for a complete break with Germany.

The Secondhand Bookshop

IN THE dusty, musty world of the secondhand bookshop there are two well-known and famous landmarks. One is Charing Cross Road, in London, and the other the Quays of Paris. The bookshops, as well as the "box-stands" clamped to the parapets of the Seine Embankment, are a striking feature of Paris, and are always "done" by the thorough-paced tourist. In London, however, the secondhand bookshops have not the attractive setting of their Gallic counterparts, or of their former home in the Strand. Not so very long ago, in the days of the notorious Holywell Street, the bookshops of that dingy, narrow thoroughfare, which latterly blossomed into the more pretentious "Booksellers Row," were a feature of the Strand which neither native nor visitor could overlook. With its gabled roofs and its overhanging stories, Holywell Street was ancient but picturesque, a genuine bit of tumble-down London. It had apparently long outlived its days, but it was as famous among bibliophiles for its rare "finds," as it was among the poor bookworms or casual loungers for its penny, twopenny, and fourpenny bargain boxes. But Holywell Street gradually came into disrepute, and civic improvements saw it ruthlessly swept away, with scarcely a sigh of regret, except from those inexorable sticklers for the preservation, willy-nilly, of ancient landmarks.

To the disinterested onlooker the outside bargain boxes are anything but inviting. Yet to the true habitue of the secondhand bookshop, loving books but not possessing a superabundance of worldly riches, they are not only inviting but full of promise. He turns over the ragged pamphlets and the dog-eared volumes with eager hands, and a speculative hope shines in his eyes. His glance scans a paragraph here or a verse there. He examines flyleaves and title-pages, and eagerly deciphers any inscription or marginal scribbles which may have found their way beneath the cover. Sometimes he wanders away at last, reluctant and empty-handed, with perhaps a longing backward glance at some shabby, abandoned treasure. For rare books are still, by some mysterious oversight of their custodian, to be picked up on these well-combed literary shores. Was it not in one of these humble boxes that Dante Gabriele Rossetti, idly turning over some stray volumes, came upon a poem by an unknown author, purporting to be a translation from the Persian? Struck by the rich, Oriental

flavor of the verses and by the beauty of the style, he read the poem to the end, and, having bought the waif, read it again and again with increasing enthusiasm, and at last introduced it to the famous men around him. The result was that Edward Fitzgerald and his "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" became famous. There is another striking tale of the bargain box, this time in connection with a literary work that had already achieved fame. It was Edward Everett Hale's well-known tale, "A Man Without a Country." The classic was originally published anonymously in an American magazine, a copy of which, many years later, found its way into the "nickel box" of an American secondhand shop. Here it was unearthed from the dust by a shabby recluse, who, having never heard of the tale, so far succumbed to its strength and pathos that he sent a written copy of it to a magazine editor above his own name. Instead of the hoped-for check from the monthly, however, he received an unexpected threat of a lawsuit for an attempt to purloin the rights of a masterpiece which the years had made beloved throughout the world. One may imagine that he gave the bargain box of the secondhand shop a wide berth for some time to come.

Notes and Comments

IT WILL please most of those people who have traveled far to gaze upon one of the grandest natural spectacles in the world, and who feel that, taking it all in all, the price paid for the experience, or for things that go with the experience, has been excessive, to learn that the City Manager of Niagara Falls, N. Y., is investigating a complaint, made by a sightseer, that there is an arrangement between cabmen and the like "to steer strangers from one restaurant to another and to hold them up for automobile charges." Of course similar complaints have been made, at intervals, during a century or more, and similar investigations have often been instituted. The novel thing about the present case is that it has been taken up by a city manager. No test more exacting than this could well be made of the new form of municipal government.

UNDER the trees in St. James' Square huts are rapidly being built for the use of American officers in London. The square has Piccadilly, Pall Mall, Regent Street, and St. James' Street to the north, south, east and west of it, and its associations with the Stuarts have left their trace in King, Charles, and York streets which debouch from it. It was in a house on the west side of the square that Lord Castlereagh and the Prince Regent received from Major Henry Percy the news of the victory of Waterloo. "I saw a post chaise and four, with three of the French eagles projecting out of the windows, dash across the square to Lord Castlereagh's door," Lady Brownlow says in her "Reminiscences," but Lord Castlereagh was attending a "rout" a few doors off, and "in a moment the horses' heads were turned, and away went the chaise to Mrs. Boehm's."

THERE was, in the Eighteenth Century, a small lake with a fountain in the middle of St. James' Square, and it was there that the Gordon rioters threw the keys of Newgate after they had broken into and burnt the prison. The association of the square with Dr. Johnson is an amusing one. In the days when the famous doctor was young, penniless, and enthusiastic, he and his friend Savage spent a summer's night pacing the square, inveighing loudly against "the Minister and resolving that they would stand by their country."

THERE is, in the United States, a growing suspicion that notes of discontent, arising apparently from Porto Rico, are simply echoes of sounds having their origin among a disloyal and unhappy element on the mainland. Porto Rico, in all of its history, was never so prosperous as it is today. Since its annexation, its external commerce has increased \$55,000,000. There is a market and a good price for everything raised by its people, and there is more money in circulation among them than ever before. Notes of Porto Rican discontent, evidently, should be discounted.

THE bridge and tunnel scheme, projected by the Turks to unite Turkey in Europe and Asia, may indicate an extreme desire on the part of the Turks to oblige the Allies by an early and speedy evacuation. It may, on the other hand, be symptomatic of their supreme confidence in their ability to stay. Thus far, however, the Turks have only asked for a preliminary appropriation to investigate the feasibility of the scheme. For a site, there is a choice of either the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. Long before the Christian era, Xerxes and Alexander built pontoon bridges for the passage of their troops across the Dardanelles, then called the Hellespont. The straits are famous also from the story of Hero and Leander, and Byron's successful attempt to rival the ancient swimmer. The name of Dardanelles came from Dardanus, the mythical founder of the royal house of Troy and of the town of Dardanus, on the banks of the river.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX., is beginning a campaign to turn itself into a city of palms. Trees of uniform species are to be systematically planted on all the streets and boulevards; the School Board will cooperate in laying out the school grounds with walks and palms; and the railroads will help by planting palms in their train yards and around their property generally. It is a delightful, but not a new, scheme in town improvements. London has for years been planting plane trees in its streets, and there are certain other English towns, like Eastbourne, which have their own particular variety of tree. Salt Lake City, Utah, made a specialty years ago, of Lombardy poplars, but thereby hangs a tale. At the time of their planting, Brigham Young was a nurseryman with an overabundant supply of these tall and graceful trees in stock. So an ordinance was adopted authorizing the planting of the city with them. And now Salt Lake City and its environs reproduce something of the quaint charm of France, or Northern Italy.